THE
"PIRATE OF THE AIR"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 238 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent infervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan. Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Kobe	New York	Tsinanfu
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 86,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER.
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 153 BALES JAPANESE WASTE PAPER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th October, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thakkar Tulsidas Tejpal at his godown at Mandvi, Shakgully and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Surajmal Kesharimal.

153 Bales Japanese Waste paper of Second Bhadarva Vayda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES JAPANESE WASTE PAPER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th October, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., at their godown at Dongri Street, Bhimpura and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Varjivandas Hirji and Co.

20 Bales Japanese waste paper (balance out of 51 Bales) each bale of about 5 cwt. of second Bhadarva Vayda, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ismail Mohmod and Sons.

3 Bales Japanese waste paper ready each bale of about 5 cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 131 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY, & Co., will to-morrow SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at D. & E. Sheds Princes Docks, under instructions from D. N. Kapur Esq., of Messrs. Need & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

EX. S. S. "TIANMARU."

N. (D.) C.—131 Drums Japanese Bleaching Powder each 112 lbs. net.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S LANDED PROPERTIES AT SURAT AND AT JIAV IN NAVSARI DISTRICT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Goculdass Dayaram Master, an Insolvent Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of October 1917, at the undermentioned times at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following properties.

PROPERTIES AT SURAT AT 3 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Rahia Soni's Chakla in Surat containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and bearing Survey No. 198 Tika No. E5 and registered under No. 59 and Ward No. 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Soni Naginlal Vijbhukhandas on or towards the North by the property of Soni Parbhoo Vanmali on or towards the West by the public road known as Ralria Soni's Chakla road and on or towards the South by the property of Choodgar Alwaro.

PROPERTIES AT JIAV AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Jiav in the Registration Sub-District of Pulsana in the Navsari District containing by admeasurement 31 wighas and 19 vasas or thereabouts bearing old Survey Nos. 301, 295/1 and 295/2 and new Survey Nos. 360 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 363, 372, 373 and 374 on or towards the North by the properties bearing Survey Nos. 376, 377 and 356 on or towards the West by the properties bearing Survey Nos. 358 & 359 and on or towards the South by the properties bearing Survey Nos. 12/1, 361, and 363.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Jiav in the Registration Sub-District of Pulsana in the Navsari District containing by admeasurement 9 wighas and 2 vasas and bearing old Survey Nos. 356/1 and 356/2 and New Survey No. 414 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 405, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 413/1 on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 4 and on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 5.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jiav in the Registration Sub-District of Pulsana in the Navsari District bearing No. K 3/14 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by public road on or towards the North by the Temple of Shri Mahadeo on or towards the West by vacant ground beyond which is the wada of Uttamram Dayabhai and on or towards the South by vacant ground.

LOT NO. V.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jiav in the Registration Sub-District of Pulsana in the Navsari District bearing No. K 2/12 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public road on or towards the North, West and South by the properties of Uttamram Dayabhai.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors for the said Official Assignee at their Office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jafferali Fazulbhai Gulam Husain Vazir an insolvent, in pursuance of the order made by the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency in the matter of the said insolvent on the 6th day of September 1917, and with the consent of Chandulal Vajubhai Diwan, Esq., to whom the undermentioned property of the said Insolvent is mortgaged by deposit of title deeds, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Mahim Bazar Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 570, New No. 4476, Old Survey No. 103 and New Survey No. 11/31, standing in the name of Manekbai, widow of Bhai Chimmaji, Coppersmith, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5412 and Street No. 31 at Mahim Bazar Road, standing in the name of Anandrao Gampat Chaparay and Gooloo Babul Chapanay in the Books of the Municipality and bounded on the East and South partly by the property of Fazulbhai Goolam Husain Vazir and partly by the public Mahim Bazar Road and on the north by the property of the late Mahadeo Succaram Moghe.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, solicitors for the said Official Assignee and at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1917.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, ETC.

FRIDAY, at 2 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Room by order of the concerned very valuable jewellery such as Diamond Rings, Earrings, Buttees, Pearl Bangles and Raifeds necklaces, gold and silver watches, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1917.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
JAPANESE ARTS & CURIOS
WHERE?
NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
Opposite Currency Office.
WAIT FOR THE OPENING DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following building materials:—

One ground floor pukka masonry structure situate at Cadell (Mahim Bazaar) Road, Street No. 477, New Survey No. 2A-54, formerly belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred cabriolet, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 grey horse, quiet in harnest.
1 rubber tyred bicycle wheels governess cart with a pony and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mrs. A Rhenins, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 7th October at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Victoria Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboards, drawing room cabinets, table ornaments, Persian and English carpets, jardineers, writing table book cases, wall clocks one sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Schiedmeyer, music books, Jost fan, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, bentwood chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, camphorwood chest, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, cane furniture, single and double door iron safes screens beaded door chicks, ice box, ice chest, copper utensile verandah, chicks, valuable garden pots and tubs, gas fittings, China matting, valuable fowls and fowl houses, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public auction on Plot No. 83, Sandhurst Road, the right of occupancy of the following plots for a term of 999 years.

LOT No. 1.—A very valuable plot of building land, being Plot No. 83, Sandhurst Road, (West) having frontages to 4 roads, and containing about 431 square yards.

LOT No. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 25, Sandhurst Road (East), having 94 feet 6 inches frontage to Sandhurst Road and 54 feet 6 inches to Balu Street and containing about 637 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Hormasji N. Vakil, the Sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo and with the approval of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the Estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd)

Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1st:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the [illegible] tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Apollo Reclamation Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 465 1-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the premises formerly belonging to Haji Adam Haji Abba and now belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, on or towards the South by the Ormiston Road, on or towards the East by the Sorab Building, belonging to Sorabji R. Contractor, and on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3560, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

2nd:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Apollo Reclamation Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 506 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the premises formerly belonging to Haji Adam Haji Abba and now belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, on or towards the East partly by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and partly by the Sorab Building, belonging to Sorabji R. Contractor, and on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3560, and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 559, and Street No. 2 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

3rd:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Apollo Reclamation Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 475 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Mandlik Road, on or towards the South by premises formerly belonging to Haji Adam Haji Abba and now belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3560, and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 560, Street No. 3, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

N.B.—The above property realises a large amount of rent per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Executor and Trustee, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MADE LARGE AND SMALL SIZE FIRE PROOF SAFES.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

5—18 by 24 iron fire and burglar proof safes on steel stand.
5—18" by 24" iron fire and burglar proof safes on wooden stands.
5—21" by 26" iron fire and burglar proof safes on steel stands.
5—21" by 26" iron fire and burglar proof safes on wooden stands.
1—24" by 32" iron fire and burglar proof safes on steel stand.
3—18" by 24 iron fire and burglar proof safes patent lock.

Also a large lot of bentwood chairs.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 5th Oct, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

1,00,000 RUPEES WORTH of General MOTOR ACCESSORIES: Pick of world's best markets. Write us your needs. EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 994—10

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon,
Modgrate fees. 8292

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows street, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SMART WAITERS are required for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL at once. Apply in person to the DEPUTY MANAGER, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. 108

WANTED—A qualified or experienced SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 20—25. Apply before 15th October 1917 to V. K. BHAGAWAT, President, Amalner Municipality. 9948

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON for a Native State in Rajputana. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 to start with according to qualifications and experience. Apply to D. H. VAKIL, C/o, Dr. Divan, Ramwady, Bombay No. 2. 92

WANTED—An EXPERT CANVASSER and ADVERTISER for the Gwalior State Factories. Submit copies of testimonials and photos and state salary expected. ALAKH DHARI, Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior, Sipri. 9994

REQUIRED—One qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to remain on the Chalisgaon Water Supply Work, at Chalisgaon, for 3 months. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem and both ways passage. Apply with testimonials to GANGARAM and KANAYALAL, Contractors, Chalisgaon. 23

WANTED—M. A. as HEAD MASTER for Mangrol High School, wide teaching and controlling experience essential. Pay 125-175 p.m., also other experienced graduate assistant masters pay ranging from 60 to 100 p. m. Only candidates with previous experience need apply with full particulars and testimonials to CHIEF KARBHARI, MANGROL, (Kathiawar). 111

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER for the Municipality of Lucknow, with at least 10 years' experience on construction and maintenance of Public Works. The applicant should have obtained either (a) degree at one of the recognized English Engineering Colleges or (b) passed the A.M.I.C.E., examination or (c) obtained a diploma as an Engineer at one of the Indian Engineering Colleges. The applications stating age and qualifications of the applicant and the salary required by him should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and will be received up to 31st October, 1917. By Order, M. N. CHAKHAST, Secretary, Municipal Board, Lucknow. 9879

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—LEDGER CLERKS for a local Bank. Pay Rs. 45. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 262 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 115

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST. Only Hindus need apply, PREMCHAND ROYCHAND and SONS, Apollo Street, Fort. 118

SITUATION WANTED..

WANTED—POST by an M.A. (History), having teaching experience as TUTOR for an hour daily. Apply Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 64

WANTED

APARTMENT WANTED—A small room with electricity near Crawford Market. Rent Rs. 25 or under Reply Agency, P. O. Box No. 390, Bombay. 114

WANTED—AGENTS to push our Blue Black, Red, Green and Voilet INK PILLS. For full particulars apply to KAPUR & Co., Patiala (State). 112

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—2,500 ft. of second hand cast iron spigot and socket pipe, 6in. diameter in good condition and mention the price required to A. S. K IYENGAR, Superintendent State Gardens, Junagadh. 43

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 1,500, hard cash, will repay in easy monthly instalments and pass a bond for Rs. 2,500 towards interest and capital. Apply to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 24

WANTED to purchase or acquire on a long lease a BANGALOW with a large compound in, or near Bombay for the purpose of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and open air school, etc. Apply with full particulars to the Joint Hon. SECRETARIES & TREASURERS, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 62

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BRASS EYELETS Nos. 24, 26 and 28. Apply for particulars to H. DEVIS & CO., Post Box No. 29, Cawnpore. 9993

FOR SALE—A second-hand STEAM ROAD ROLLER, 8 tons, in good order. Apply to Messrs. TEJOO KAYA and Co., New Nagpada, Bombay. 9708

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE—Chaff Cutter, Hoisting crab, Flour grinder, Mortar Mills, oil Engines, Steam Engine, Centrifugal, Contractors, Rotary, Semi-Rotary Pumps, Galvanized Pipes, Flanges, Bends, Sockets and rails, &c. Particulars on application. GANGARAM KANAYALAL CONTRACTORS, Chalisgaon. 71

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, Bandra Hill, Kane Road No. 45, Apply Messrs. KING KING & Co., Bombay. 6

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Applicants for the formation of a reserve of temporary clerks, to be trained for FIELD SERVICE.

One Clerk on Rs. 60 P. M.
Five Clerks on Rs. 50 P. M. each.
Five Clerks on 40 P. M. each.
Four Clerks on Rs. 30 P. M. each.

2. The SELECTED CANDIDATES, on having been passed medically fit for Field Service and on signing the prescribed form of Agreement, will be engaged at the rates of pay specified as abovementioned, according to qualification, and will be posted to the Embarkation Supply Depot for training. As each clerk is considered sufficiently trained, sanction will be obtained to raise his pay, according to his merit.

3. When eventually ordered for Field Service, the clerks will be entitled to the following concessions:—

(a) Free Field Service Clothing.
(b) 50 per cent. batta on their pay and free rations, from the date of embarkation.

4. Candidates should apply personally to the Undersigned with applications in their own hand-writing and original testimonials in their possession.

(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS, Capt.,
for Lieut.-Col.,
Assist. Director of S. & T. (Embarkation),
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

PUBLIC NOTICES:

DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

AS DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY has been POSTPONED to the middle of November, the Drawing will take place on the 30th November, 1917, and subsequent days. All Counterfoils of tickets with the sale proceeds should reach the Honosary Treasurer at Dhar, before the 15th of November, 1917, as directed by Mr. P. N. Banerji, the Dewan, Dhar State, in his notice dated the 17th September, 1917. And the public should know that Messrs. A. F. Martin and Co., Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 2, are appointed Sole Agents to sell the tickets for Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Sind, Baluchistan, Quetta, Lahore, Lucknow and Allahabad. If the public intend to buy tickets, they should not lose the opportunity to take the advantage of this Lottery and should buy from Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co. or SUB-AGENTS, as the Drawing is coming near.

MOTILAL D. MEHTA,
The Honorary Chief Agent,
The Dhar State War Fete Lottery.
72

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 18th October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1917.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June 1917.
3. To declare a dividend on Ordinary Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June 1917.
4. To declare a dividend on Deferred Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June 1917.
5. To confirm the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E., as a Director.
6. To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart, and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
7. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfr Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th October to the 10th November 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1917.
116.

FOR SALE

TWO complete COTTON GINNING FACTORIES, situated at Tando Adam and Nawab Shah, belonging to the Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd. Particulars of machinery are given below:—

TANDO ADAM.

Single gins Platt Brothers	40
Opener, Double Platt Brothers	1
Dynamo	1
Boiler 6½ x 24	1
Engine 12 x 20 x 24	1

with buildings.

All abovementioned in good working order.

NAWAB SHAH.

Single gins Platt Brothers	36
Opener Double Platt Brothers	1
Boiler 6½ x 24	1
Engine 11 x 19	1

with buildings.

All abovementioned in good working order.

For further particulars please communicate with:—

The MANAGING AGENT,
Punjab Cotton Press Co. Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
Dated 20th September, 1917. 9935

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co., Mineral Water Manufacturers desire to inform the public that their Head Office will be REMOVED on and from 1st October, 1917, from No. 26, Hummum Street, Fort, to their new and extensive factory premises at No. 18, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

All communications, letters and orders should be addressed to No. 18, Clare Road, Byculla.

Telephone messages and orders will be immediately attended to

Telephone No. 1033.

Clare Road, Byculla,
24th September, 1917. 9960

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointments of postmen in the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices.

The pay of the postmen's grade is as follows:—

1st Rs. 25 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
2nd Rs. 20 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
3rd Rs. 18 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
4th Rs. 16 plus Rs. 1-8-0 grain compensation.

Applicants should be able to read addresses in (1) English, Gujarathi and Marathi or (2) English and Urdu.

The grade on which applicants will be employed will depend on their qualifications.

Apply in person to the undersigned.

G. W. LOVE,
Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
Bombay, General Post Office,
Dated 1st October, 1917. 93

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI DADABHOY DUBASH, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant has contracted to sell the properties hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said properties either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Humum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Tenure containing by admeasurement 4353 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179, 280 281, 283, 284, 286, 287, 179, 283, 284, 179, 299, 279. 281, and 237, New Nos. C/12113, 12114, 12115, B/12316, P/12113 and C/12235. New Survey Nos. 1A/2814, 2/2814, 1.A.C.A./2814, 1/2814 9/2815 and 4A/2815 together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 2107(1), 2107(1A), 2107(B), 2107(6A), 2107(6B), 2107(6C), 2107(6D) 2107(6E), 2107(6F). 2107(6G) and 2107(7), Street Nos. 1103, 1103(1A), 1103(E), 1103(EA), 1103(EB), 1103(EC), 1103(ED), 1103(EE), 1103(EF), 1103(EG), 1103(F), all which premises are situate at and on the Ferguson Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Mukund Dhuru and partly by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the West by the property of Alimabai Hira Datarvali, on or towards the North partly by the said Ferguson Road and partly by the property of Mukund Dhuru and on or towards the South by the property of Messrs. Warden & Co., and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Tenure containing by admeasurement 5989 square yards according to the Collector's Bill but actually admeasuring 5235 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 39, 766. 707, 708, 715, 705, New Nos. 1/11912 and 12701, New Survey Nos. 1-2/2665, 10/2528 and 1/2533 toggether with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 2381(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8), Street Nos. 223, 223A, B, C, D, E, F and G De Lisle Road, all which premises are situate at and on the De Lisle Road or Byculla Parel Road, Arthur Road Circle at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the North formerly partly by the ground of Fakir Ramji and partly by the ground of Ganpat Udaji and by the ground of Atmaram Morarji but now by the property of Sitaram Laxman, on or towards the South by the ground formerly of Bhanji Bhagwan but now by the chawls of Sitaram Luxman on or towards the West by the De Lisle Road aforesaid and on or towards the East by the G.I.P. Railway Lines subject as to the open spaces on the North and South sides thereof to an agreement dated 3rd March 1908 and made between Haji Sidick Sumar and Sitaram Luxman and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1917.

DIKSHIT DHARAMSI &
PURUSHOTTAMRAI
Pudchasers' Attorneys.
113

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE SHIP STORES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Patent slip, Mazagon the following surplus and obsolete ship stores:—

Old mines and buoys; Wakefield lamp; Jost and electric table fan; reflector enamelled and iron; condemned Kitson light; ice chests; beam scale; extinguishers fire; davit; cupboard; condemned electric fittings; platform scale; teakwood lockers; rubber scrap; Tachometer; electric meter; spring balance; pipe cutter; ticket cases; lamps assorted; life belts; life buoys new; bulb beams; galvanized bends and couplings; hydraulic hanges; wooden blocks or pulleys; measuring chain; hydraulic pipes; G. I. coach screws; deck sky light glasses; floor plates; chain blocks; condemned iron tanks; squating marble slabs; ecuttle glasses; dealwood barrels; 1 dynamo (by Seamen Bros. and Co.) 900 revs. per minute 60 amph. 105 volts.
1 Engine 5 H.P.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 CASES (Singapore) PINEAPPLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 8th October, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following goods:
300 cases (Singapore), Pineapples.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, BLACK PEPPER, COFFEE, NUTMEG, GROUNDNUTS, COPRA, RATTANS, TAPIOCA, MOGUL COATS, etc. ex: S. S. PANJIM and DAMAO.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government the following cargo ex. the above vessels.

About 900 bags rice; 250 bags black pepper; 500 bags coffee; 175 bags Nutmeg; 700 bags groundnuts; 1500 bags copra; 300 bundles rattans; 750 bags Tapioca and Tapioca flour; 14 bundle Mogul coats, 74 bags coir mats, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within 10 days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and on account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the 10th day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

? WHO IS THE LAUGHING MASK ?

Next Saturday PATHE PRESENTS "THE IRON CLAW"

PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE

THE SUPER SENSATIONAL FILM SERIAL

Starring the "Exploits of Elaine" Trio. PEARL WHITE, CHREIGHTON HALE. AND SHELDON LEWIS

This absorbing Mystery will be unfolded at THE EXCELSIOR Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

THE POPULAR.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY

TO NIGHT AT 9-30

WELCOME REVIVAL OF

"DIANA OF DOBSON'S"

The tale of a shop girl who comes into some money and goes abroad intending to marry while she is still rich. Later her money all spent she meets the man she loves in a similar predicament on the Embankment.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

THE GREAT FARCE

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

Smith and his wife had been pestered with visitors ever since they were married. When Mrs. Smith's bullying aunt comes Smith plotted with the trade union cook to send her away with bad food. The usual complications and laughter all the time.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.

"TIGER'S CUB"

A grim and thrilling story of life in Alaska, full of excitement and action. Thought by many to be the Company's finest play.

MONDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

In response to numerous requests:

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

TUESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

For the First Time in Bombay

"DEAR OLD CHARLIE"

WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

THE GREAT LONDON WAR PLAY

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

NOW RUNNING AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON.

THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE YEAR.

Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices.—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Rose & Co.
Week days.—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturday:—from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.

POPULAR PICTURES

LAST SHOW

THIS EVENING AT 6-45

"THE INDIAN'S LAMENT"
"DOROTHY DARES"
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY"

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8 Re. 1 Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Re. 2.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE GAIETY REVUE Co.

PRESENTS

For the first time in India

A TOPICAL NONENTITY REVUE !!!

THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE

THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE

Also for the first time in India will be shown in Cinema in connection with the above Revue.

A NOVEL BATHING SCENE

full of

FUN & FROLIC

Specially Filmed at Mahim Sea Face.

A REVELATION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

SEE THE FUN AT THE BATHING SCENE
THE HUMAN PYRAMID IN THE SEA.

See the

GRAND PATRIOTIC FINALE.

"THE ALLIES CAUSE"

GAIETY TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30.

Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

To-night Friday 5th

"THE REDHEADS"

2nd Edition with the Great Snowball Finale

Saturday, 6th October

"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND"

50 Performers, Including

A FULL MILITARY BAND

Sunday, 7th October

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"THE REDHEADS"

AND GREAT SNOWBALL FINALE

Monday, 8th and Tuesday, 9th October

"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND"

Wednesday, 10th October

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

The Popular London Revue. 2nd Edition.

Thursday, 11th October and Friday, 12th October

The Delightful Operetta

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

Saturday, 13th October

The well-known Hippodrome Revue

"SHELL OUT"

Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

THIS WEEK THE EMPIRE

Presents

A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

IN 5 PARTS,

"THE EMPRESS"

The Great Charm of THE EMPRESS" lies in the straightforward story. The lack of complexity and the intensity of the play as it unfolds itself upon the screen.

A story of a good but persecuted woman.
The sophistries of an artist
The enmity of another girl
The blackmailing of a man
The suspicions of a husband

A FILM OF PAGEANTRY AND INTENSE ACTING

'LONESOME LUKE'

and his Trolley trouble.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

See

the screen version adapted from the well known novel of the same name

PAULA

a British Masterpiece in six reels

BY

the world renowned author and writer

VICTORIA CROSS

which is being now shown every night

AT

7-0 8-45 10-30

with the usual half rates only at Bombay's popular place of resort

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

N. B.—Artistic illustrated booklet of the complete story, price annas two.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Lamington Road.

Baby Marie Osborne, Pathe Star.

TO-NIGHT

BABY MARY SUNSHINE

The Youngest leading star of the world.

IN

"TOLD AT TWILIGHT"
"TOLD AT TWILIGHT"
"TOLD AT TWILIGHT"

A charming Geld-Rooster Play.

IN 5 ACTS

Featuring

Baby Marie Osborne
Daniel Gilfeather

and

HENRY KING of "Who Pays?" fame.

A film of unsurpassable beauty

A wholesome entertainment of the highest value

BRING YOUR CHILDREN ALONG.

also

"THE NATIONAL PARK OF YELLOWSTONE"

A beautiful Pathe Coloured Travel.

PATHE GAZETTE Latest.

"ALL IN THE DAYS WORK" A delightful Mutt and Jeff Cartoon.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m., Daily. MATINEE Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

CONTINUED DELIRIOUS SUCCESS
OF
MACISTE-ALPINO
The world's greatest film
AT

ELDORADO

CINEMA
LOOK OUT FOR
The Mightiest Serial Achievement
The greatest thriller of them all cost 2½ million to produce
THE VOICE ON THE WIRE
Commencing Saturday 6th inst.,
AT THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD (North.

WHAT HAPPENED 17 YEARS AGO IN PARIS???

Follow each Episode carefully of the Voice-on-the Wire.

He will be off TO-NIGHT for good!

THE PIRATE OF THE AIR

The wonderful inventor of an airship that promised to make sailing in the air as easy and simple as walking on terra firma.

He is hard hit by perverse Luck. You get absolutely the last chance to-day to see the splendid scientific film brimming with aeroplanes, and flying machines. Do get an insight of what our aerial heroes are doing at the Front, by paying a visit to the

WEST END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNY ROAD.)

in any of the last four shows to-day.

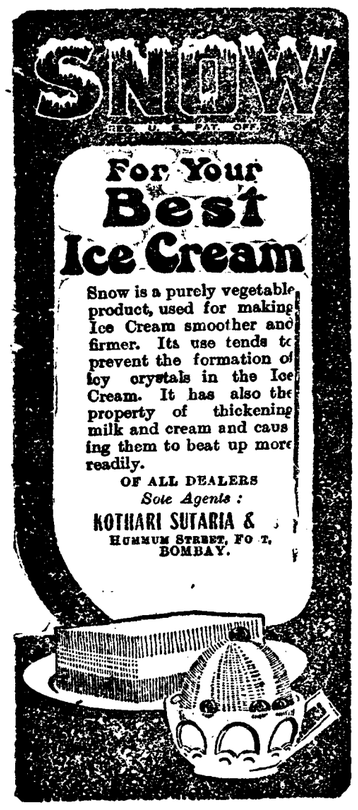
Keep Ready for a glorious five-reel Drama, commencing to-morrow.

"THE GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY"

15 CHARACTERS

Our Kamshastra, a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity, is published in 15 principal languages. A copy of it is sent even post free. Write mentioning your language to Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY



Snow is a purely vegetable product, used for making Ice Cream smoother and firmer. Its use tends to prevent the formation of icy crystals in the Ice Cream. It has also the property of thickening milk and cream and causing them to beat up more readily.

OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp-stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. G. 1.) Jooma Musjid
Market, BOMBAY.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			
" " Sales of East Indian			60
" " Imports			
Mid. Americans spot trading value			19.32
Egyptian F.G.F.			
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.		25.72
	Mar.		25.81
	May		25.94
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		24.39
	Mar.		24.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

January	18.75
March	18.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	
January	18.90
Febr ary	18.85
March	18.75
April	18.61
May	18.50

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

Old Contracts.

Months.	
Oct.	22.75
Nov.	23.00

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot.

Sakellaridis	33.00
Trading Value	33 00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd.

M.G. Bengal Good			16.20
" " Fully Good			16.45
" " Fine			16.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good			17.70
" " " Fully Good			17.95
" " " Fine			18.20
" Broach Good			19.06
" " Fully Good			19.22
" " Fine			19.40
" Scinde Good			16.20
" " Fully Good			16.45
" " Fine			16.70

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 3rd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 90,00,000:—

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
66,000	were allotted to Calcutta		7,29,000
6,63,000	" " to Bombay		
Nil	" " to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/5.
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 44% { above that rate in full.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
30,27,000	were allotted to Calcutta		82,71,000
35,32,000	" " to Bombay		
17,12,000	" " to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4 29/32.
" Bombay }

Min Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 44% { above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 90,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	90,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 2nd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain			17,000
" to Continent			32,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			8½
Demand Bills			4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars			33½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot			47½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st			4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.			4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months			5 1/8
" " " 6 "			5 3/8
Interest day to day loans			4
" 7 day market loans			4 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 3rd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	585

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	22/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

Owing to the New York opener being 95 points higher the quotations for Good Broach April this morning were Rs. 468 Exchange terms and Rs. 465 Association terms. During the morning it was rumoured in the bazaar that New York closed 203 points higher, and the quotation for Good Broach on Association terms was Rs. 475, but no business was reported. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 468 (Exchange terms) and declined to Rs. 462, and later to Rs. 460 on selling by speculators in the bazaar. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 457 Association terms, and the bazaar rate was Rs. 457 later on. Closing prices were as under. The bazaar at Colaba now closes at 6 p.m. A fair business has been done during the day chiefly by the bazaar.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues moderate and prices are quite steady, and for really nice lots show an improvement.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		468
Fine Hingunghat Wardah	January		454
" Nagpur Kampti	"		456
" Khamgaon Akola	"		432
" Khandesh	"		406
" Muthia	"		393
" Bengal	"		364
Fully Good Bengal	"		343

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April		466
Bengal Fully good	January		335

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 4th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G. Gd.		F.G.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	350	340	328			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	349	339	327			"
M.G. Athni-Miraj						
"Good Staple"				442		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				445		"
M.G. Westerns				413	401	"
H.G. Westerns				403	391	"
M.G. Compta				456	442	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			466	451		"
M.G. Dhrangadra			460	445		"
M.G. Bagalkot				421		"
H.G. Bijapur				416		"

All the above quotations are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 3rd October:—

Cotton	1,199 bales
Wheat	19,615 cwts.
Linseed	79 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	60 "
Groundnuts	375 "
Castorseed	15,384 "
Rice	9 471 "
Myrabolams	3,005 "
Cottonseed	5,277 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Grain	1,272 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	348 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G)	350	340	328		Ready
	...	...	347		1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	349	339	327		Ready
	...	...	...		
Broach (M.G.)	...	...	...	459	1/25th Apl 18
	...	...	...	...	
Wadhwan (M.G.)	...	460	445	...	Ready
	...	...	...	448	Ready
Anthni Miraj (M.G.)	...	...	...	...	
Bhagalkote (M.G.)	...	...	...	420	Ready
Bijapur (M.G.)	...	...	...	414	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	...	445	Ready
	...	...	...	...	
Westerns (M.G.)	...	...	...	416	Ready
Wesrerns (H.G.)	...	...	...	403	Ready
	...	...	...	...	
Compta (M.G.)	...	...	...	460	Ready
	...	...	...	...	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 4th.

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery		
Ready.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42	0	0	6	6	6
" Cawnpore 70-30	42	0	0	6	6	6
" Karachi Bangla	43	0	0	6	7	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	10	0	7	0	0
" Cawnpore	8	8	0	6	14	6
" Yellow Cawnpore	7	0	0	7	6	6
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	0	0	7	12	0
" Thin	7	1	0	7	7	6
Teaseed, White 85-15	44	0	0	8	4	0
" Gujar 75-25	43	0	0	8	2	6
" Gujar 50-50	42	0	0	8	0	0
" Black	36	0	0	8	0	0
Poppyseed, White	7	6	0	7	11	0
Groundnuts	38	0	0	8	14	0
Mowrasseed	4	0	0	4	4	0
Forward.	Rs.	as.	p.			
Wheat April-May	8	7	10½			
Linseed May	8	11	10½			

BULLION.

The silver market is steady in sympathy with the China market.

Bar Gold, Rs. 25-12.
Sovereign, Rs. 15-14-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty, 99-4.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty, 99-4.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty, 99-8.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1 4 31/32.
Bank demand draft, 1 5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits, 1 5 13/32.
Bank demand on France, Fr. 194.
3 Months' sight Francs, Fr. 200¾.
D. D. Hongkong, Rs. 208.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 301.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan, Rs. 140½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant, Rs. 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces, Rs. 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces, Rs. 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice, Rs. 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, Rs. 78.
Municipal Long dated, Rs. 76.
Municipal Short dated, Rs. 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan-July, Rs. 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, Rs. 92.
Sanitary, Rs. 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened easy on account of speculative sales and closed dull.

Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,835 to Rs. 1,827/8, Madhavjees from Rs. 2,360 to Rs. 2,340, and closed at Rs. 2,355, Fazulbhoys from Rs. 830 to Rs. 825 and closed at Rs. 830, Nagpurs from Rs. 2,625 to Rs. 2,602/8, Textiles were placed at Rs. 1,840.

Bombay United declined to Rs. 765, Crescents to Rs. 240, Currimbhoys to Rs. 365, Shapurji to Rs. 123/12, Simplex to Rs. 760, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,840.

Advance improved to Rs. 1,075, Finlay to Rs. 367/8, Indian-Bleachings to Rs. 243/12, Indore-Malwa to Rs. 232/8, Kohinoor to Rs. 897/8, Sholapur to Rs. 6,100, and Swan to Rs. 450.

Tata Ordinary were ready at Rs. 260 and Deferreds at Rs. 1,220. Old New Def. rod improved to Rs. 305 premium, Alcock Ashdown improved to Rs. 1,100, and Bombay-Burma to Rs. 1,020.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The market for jute mill shares opened steady but there was not much buying owing to an absence of outside support. Coal shares were not in much request and there was less doing in industrial section. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bunsdeopur 25, 25-4; Burrakur 39, 39-4; Ghusick 21-4; Katras Jherriah 105; New Kendah 13-4; New Tetturya 16-4 to 16-14; Phularitand 9-4, 9-8; Teetulmuri 16-12 to 17-10 United Collieries 12.

Jute:—Baranagore ord 119, 120; Clive ord 316; Dalhousie ord 448, 450, 452-8; Empire ord 47, 47-4; Empire prefs 114, 115; Fort Gloster ord 640, 643; Howrah ord 424, 428; Kamarhatty ord 415; Kelvin prefs 115, 116; Kinnison ord 775, 780; Lawrence ord 422, 430; Reliance ord 408, 409; Standadd ord 495, 497-8; Union ord 618, 620.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 90 to 95; Bengal Brass 6-12 to 6-4; Bengal Aerating Gas 174-8; Balgownie Rubber 650; Cawnpore cotton ord 60 to 63; New Ring Mills ord 65, 66; Titaghur Paper ord 222, 223-8; Triton Insurance 73, 74.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-14 to Rs. 68-4 and small lots at Rs. 68-6 to Rs. 68-12.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for last 8 days ending 30th Sept, 1917.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total dates Rs.
Approximate Earnings for last 8 days ending 30th Sept. 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	20,51,000	5,21,42,067
A.D.C. Rly	85,100	15,19,072
B.K. Rly	6,500	1,11,134
C.B. Rly	7,000	1,60,537
Total	21,49,600	5,39,33,410
Earnings for corresponding 8 days ending 30th Sept. 1916		
G.I.P. Rly	18,90,239	4,76,67,059
A.D.C. Rly	74,205	14,76,883
B.K. Rly	2,513	1,48,131
C.B. Rly	7,973	2,00,171
Total	19,76,930	4,88,92,044
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+1,60,761	+50,75,008
A.D.C. Rly	+2,895	+42,089
B.K. Rly	+3,981	—30,997
C.B. Rly	—973	—39,634

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for last 8 days ending 30th Sept. 1917	† 12,600	2,84,794
Earnings for corresponding 8 days ending 30th Sept. 1916	7,686	2,53,488
Increase or Decrease	+4,914	+31,306

† Includes Rs. 500 for P. A. Section.

Dhond-Baramati Railway.

	Total for the period. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for last 8 days ending 30th Sept. 1917.	2,490	57,953
Earnings for corresponding 3 days ending 30th Sept. 1916.	1,883	45,586
Increase or Decrease	+717	+12,067

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July 1917

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending the 2nd instant throughout the Presidency. Standing crops are in good condition except for slight damage done by rats in one division and two talukas of Karachi, by grasshoppers in two talukas of Thar Parkar, and by continuous rain in three talukas of Thar Parkar and four of Surat and in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Kaira and Baroda. Sowing of rabi crops continues in the Deccan and the Karnatak. The supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Sind, fallen in the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular dated August 30th state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a slight increase of £190,805, as compared with last week's return.

The export of $500,000 is announced in New York, whilst $9,500,000 has been engaged for export, by far the greater part of which is for Japan.

The following are the net imports of gold into India during the two months ending May 1917:—

(At 16d. per rupee.)

Net import of gold bullion £514,597.
British gold coin £335,264.
Foreign gold coin £4,607.

The Indian Government announced on the 27th instant that its selling price of immediate T. T. upon India would be raised to 1s. 5d. per rupee, and to 1s. 4d. 29-32 for deferred T. T. and bills. The new arrangement came into force yesterday.

In 1915 the total production of China was about 200,000 ozs.; 120,000 came from Manchuria and 60,000 ozs. from Outer Mongolia and the rest from Chihli, Hunan, Shangtung, Kansu, Turkestan, Szechuan, Tunnan, Kiangsi and Honan.

SILVER.

Scarcity of supplies has again been responsible for an advance in price. On the 24th instant a rise of 1-8d. took place, followed by a similar one on the 27th, which carried the price to the round figure of 45d. After remaining unaltered on the 28th, two advances of a 1-2d. on successive days brought it to 46d. a fresh record since August 1891. The upward movement commenced from 39 5-8d. on the 30th ulto. and proceeded without a single setback. Buying orders continue to be launched upon an ill-supplied market.

The China exchanges remain firm, but, for the moment, the inclination to rise has been arrested. It should be remembered, however, that this is not the season when China trade is most active.

The fixation of new minima for India Council allotments will have no direct effect upon the value of silver.

The holding of silver by the Indian Treasury, as will be seen from the following details, has increased by 93 lkhs.

(Inlakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation Aug. 7: 10.002; Aug. 15: 10.151; Aug. 22: 10.284.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion Aug. 7: 2,665; Aug. 15: 2,747; Aug. 22: 2,840.

Gold coin and bullion in India Aug. 7: 859; Aug. 15: 1,001; Aug. 22: 1,041.

Gold in England Aug. 7: 330; Aug. 15: 255; Aug. 22: 255.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,100 bars, as compared with 2,200 last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 25th August 1917 consisted of about 21,000,000 ounces in sycee and 15,600,000 dollars, as compared with about 22,200,000 ounces in sycee and 15,700,000 dollars on 21st August 1917.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.

August 24 44 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 25 44 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 27 45 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 28 45 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 29 45 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 30 46 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 45.208.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1d. 1/4 above that fixed a week ago.

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303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, OCT. 4.)

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S. has been appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S.

Major H. Harrison of the Bombay Political Department has been allowed an extension by two months of the combined leave granted to him.

Lieutenant-Colonel R S Pottinger, on return from leave, to be Political Agent for Cutch and for Morvi in Adhoi, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C F Harold, transferred.

Lieutenant-Colonel C F Harold, on relief to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter, on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. Zal K N. Kabraji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th July 1917 to the 3rd August 1917, both days inclusive.

Mr. Honavar Harischandra, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Thana, is granted, with effect from the 12th September 1917, privilege leave in combination with leave on medical certificate up to six months.

Mr. Manekshah Dhanjishah, LL.B., to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Thana during the absence of Mr. Harischandra on leave.

Mr. Madavlal Jhaverilal Yajnik, Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted, with effect from the 1st October 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave on full pay for two months and twenty-one days, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence upto 15th April 1918, both days inclusive.

Mr. S. T. Fernandez, Mamlatdar of the Ankola Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. Virabhadrappa Basappa Halbhavi, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Hubli, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Yawal.

Mr. Venkatesh Govind Sane, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Hubli.

Mr. Thakoreprasad Narayanprasad Desai, Acting Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bulsar, on the termination of his temporary appointment at Bulsar, to act as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur.

Mr. Jugalbhai Govindrai Desai, Mamlatdar of the Wagra Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Broach, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Bhagwandas Gopaldas Tolat, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Yawal, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for three months, of which one month and twenty-nine days will be on full pay and the balance on half pay.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for one month of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him.

Second-Lieutenant J. T. Fitzpatrick, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S.

During the absence of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders:—

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Rao Saheb Manishankar Manchharam Joshi to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Thana.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., to be a member of the Priority Committee, Bombay.

During the absence of Mr. A. G. A. Westropp, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders:—

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Poona.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S. to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. Ganesh Narhar Atre to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Poona.

Engineer Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Waters, R.I.M., Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is granted war leave for forty-five days with effect from the 16th October 1917.

The services of the Rev. C. Stewart, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 1st October 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may return from leave.

The Rev. W. W. Castle, on return from furlough, is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), with effect from the 5th October, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to Mr. H. R. Coventry of the Mission known as the "Australian Disciples of Christ."

Mr. Krishnalal Surajram Vakil, is confirmed in the appointment of Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction with effect from the 14th May, 1917.

G. I. P. Railway Rifles.—Francis Arkle Broadhurst to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Mr. A. DaGama, M.B., B.S. to act as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 7th August 1917.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur S. M. Mehta, L. M. & S., to be substantive pro tempore Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, with effect from 29th June 1917, vice Assistant Surgeon D. E. Kothavala, retired.

Mr. W. N. Cartland, Executive Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave in India for six weeks with effect from the 15th October 1917 and with permission to prefix Sunday the 14th October, 1917 to the leave.

Khan Bahadur Gustadji Dhanjishaw Kapadia, J.P., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways), and Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (General Branch) to act as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways).

Mr. Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand Pandia, B.A., Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways) to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (General Branch.)

Mr. Sadashiv Bhaskar Limaye, B.A., Acting Senior Superintendent to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways.)

Mr. G. A. Laughton, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, is allowed an extension by ten days of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. J. M. Brennan, Head Appraiser of the Karachi Custom House, is appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Customs at Karachi, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr. C. F. D'Abreo.

Mr. Khusaldas Sahiyram to act as 6th grade Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. Sadhusing Morning, proceeding on leave.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Thomas Arthur Savage, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain his rank on retirement. Dated 31st March 1917.

Do you wish to know what the ANNAPURNA COOKER has done for the kitchen?
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ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near Opera, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

SURAJMAL LIBEL SUIT

APPEAL BEFORE BENCH OF THREE JUDGES.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS.

The hearing of the appeal filed by Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, an attorney of the Bombay High Court, against Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", from the decision of the Appellate Court consisting of Sir Basil Scott and Sir John Heaton, commenced on Thursday morning before a special bench composed of Sir Stanley Batchelor, the Acting Chief Justice, Sir Frank Beaman and Mr. Justice Marten.

In the first Appellate Court, the Chief Justice and Sir John Heaton had differed and given separate judgments, the former holding that the articles in the "Chronicle" re: Surajmal were fair comment, while the latter agreed with the Lower Court's view and held that the articles were libellous.

Under section 30 of the Letters Patent of the High Court, the view of the senior judge i.e., the Chief Justice prevailed and Mr. Horniman's appeal was allowed and Mr. Surajmal's suit was dismissed.

Aggrieved by this decision Mr. Surajmal preferred the present appeal under section 15 of the Letters Patent.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the appellant. Mr. C. H. (Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the respondent.

A resume of the material facts that gave rise to the original suit are as follows:—

Surajmal was an attorney of this Court, of about eight years' standing who had a client named Tatya Saheb Holkar, a rich person and a relation of the ruling Holkar. He had also another client called in the proceedings as Dada, a Mahomedan. Both these clients were admitted in the proceedings to be rich men and had a lot of work done through their attorneys. Tatya Saheb Holkar entered into a contract to sell his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road to one Ashid Bibi, the mother of Dada. That was in 1912. Though that contract was in Ashid Bibi's name, it was really with Dada. For the purpose of that sale Surajmal acted both for the vendor and the purchaser. It appeared that before Tatya Saheb Holkar had entered into the contract to sell the property to Ashid Bibi, he had entered into another contract to sell that property to one Khambatta a Parsi. On that agreement of sale, Khambatta filed a suit for specific performance and got a decree in September, 1912. Hence the contract of sale to Ashidbai could not be put through. Ashidbai then filed a suit against Tatya Saheb Holkar for damages on his failure to fulfil the contract. In that suit, Mr. DeCunha represented Ashidbai. He was a solicitor of this court, and Surajmal represented Tatya Saheb Holkar. That suit was ultimately settled by Tatya Saheb paying to Ashidbai, virtually through Dada Rs. 9,000. Counsel then referred to the suit filed by Bhagwandas, which was suit No. 837 for the promissory note of Rs. 3,000. That suit came on for hearing on 26th February 1916. What happened before Justice Davar was that three witnesses were examined on the payment of consideration for the promissory note for Rs. 3,000 and the execution thereof. Then Surajmal was called and examined. His examination-in-chief was finished and his cross-examination was begun on the 26th February 1916, which was Saturday. It proceeded at some length and then the court rose for the day; when the court sat on the Monday following, the plaintiff submitted to the dismissal of the suit with costs and the further cross-examination of Mr. Surajmal was stopped there upon. The report of what transpired in the court on the 26th and the 28th February, 1916, appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th and the 29th February, 1916. On the 7th March, 1916, an article was published in the "Bombay Chronicle." Another article appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th March. Then this suit was filed in respect of certain parts of these articles as being defamatory of Mr Surajmal. The defence was that there was a fair and accurate report of the proceedings in the suit and a fair comment thereon. Counsel then read the plaint in this suit at length. (Counsel also read the written statement in the suit.).

Mr. Strangman and Mr. D F Mulla appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bahadurji, and Mr. Desai appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Strangman opened the case for the appellants by reciting the material facts which gave rise to the present litigation.

Mr. Strangman read the articles dated 7th March, 1916, and 15th March 1916, saying that he would first read them without any comment.

Mr. Strangman submitted that there was no doubt that the articles were highly defamatory if there was no justification or excuse for them.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Where is the innuendo that he cheated Holkar?

Mr. Strangman: He brought about this arrangement over the heads, it is alleged, of the other solicitor.

Mr. Justice Marten: It is alleged that he arranged to obtain a commission of Rs. 3,000 for himself out of the arrangement and would not this in effect be cheating?

THE APPLICATION FOR A COMMISSION.

Mr. Strangman then read the written statement to show what defences had been raised. These amounted one to justification and the other to fair comment. Cama's affidavit on the application for a commission showed what facts they believed to be true. In effect the affidavit said, what was said in the article, that as a matter of fact there was no intervention of an agent at all. The affidavit showed that they wanted to call evidence to prove that to be true. They failed to establish the plea that there was no agent. The commission was refused and Nanabhoy who was called to prove that failed to prove it.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The allegation is that Surajmal settled over the heads of Dada's solicitor.

Mr. Strangman: Yes. They alleged that Surajmal settled the suit direct with Dada; and they failed to prove this. The defendant is bound to fail because he alleges a matter of fact which he fails to prove to be true. There must therefore be straightway a decree against him.

As to the plea of fair comment, there are three possible answers to it. First, that the facts were incorrectly stated; secondly, Horniman went outside the proceedings and commented on materials which were not revealed in the proceedings.

Mr. Justice Beaman: If things stated are true, can the fact that they are not revealed in the report make any difference?

Mr. Strangman: Yes. That fact of their being true would not support a defence of fair comment. You can comment as much as you like on what has transpired during the proceedings. But you cannot rely on other facts. If you do so, you must rely on the defence of justification. I shall cite authorities to show this.

Mr. Strangman continuing said that the third answer to the plea of fair comment was that the comments in any event were reckless.

He would first cite Digby v. Financial News. (1907 1 K. B. 502) and Hunt v. Star Newspaper Co. (1908 2 K. B. 309) which showed that the defence of fair comment must fail if the facts had been incorrectly stated. Counsel then read the cases and showed how they laid down the principle mentioned.

Mr. Justice Beaman: To me it seems the only inference the writer has drawn is that Surajmal was the real plaintiff in the suit. Apart from that the writer seems to have arrived at no conclusion whatever.

Mr. Strangman: There are many objectionable statements in the articles my lord. I will point them out when I come to the articles.

Mr. Justice Marten: The first and serious libel seems to be the allegation that the solicitor conspired to earn a commission for himself, which would be a criminal charge. Then there is the other libel, which is less serious, that the settlement with Dada was over the head of his solicitor.

Mr. Strangman: Yes.

DEFENCE OF FAIR COMMENT.

Continuing Counsel said that his second point was that the defence of fair comment would not apply to facts not put in in evidence or elicited at the trial. (Odgers on Libel and Slander p. 211). Counsel then read the case of Helsham v. Blackwood. 11 C. B. p. 111, in support of this proposition.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The case does not seem to lay down the proposition you are contending for.

Counsel then referred to Woodgate v. Rydont 4. F. and F., p. 202. He then proceeded to show what materials Horniman had before him legitimately when he wrote the articles.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: It would be better, if you first pointed out the objectionable passages in the articles.

Mr. Strangman: I would be obliged, if your Lordship would allow me to point out first the materials which Horniman had before him. The first document was the plaint in Bhagwandas's suit. Counsel here read the plaint and the correspondence annexed to it.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: There seems to be no doubt that Dada from the first put forward the defence which he always stuck to.

Mr. Strangman: No, there are four letters of demand in reply to which the defence is not stated.

Mr. Justice Beaman: In the first letter Dada says "your Mr. Surajmal knows everything."

Mr. Strangman: All this will become clearer when we go to the evidence, which will show what had transpired previously between Engineer, who was with Vachha & Co., and Surajmal.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: As far as we have gone Dada's attitude seems to have been throughout consistent.

Mr. Strangman: I do not deny that. I am only showing what Horniman had before him.

Mr. Justice Marten: In any event, in that correspondence there is a clear charge of fraud.

Counsel then read Dada's written statement, and the report of the case by the reporter of the "Chronicle" which appeared in the "Chronicle."

Counsel said that there was no suggestion in the written statement and the observations that the notice sent to Holkar was drafted by Surajmal. Horniman knew this very well. That was clear from his cross-examination before Justice Macleod. It was nobody's case that the notice was drafted by Surajmal. That was the only circumstance which was suspicious in the evidence. In fact the notice was written by DeCunha.

QUESTION OF RELEVANCY.

Mr. Setalvad: How is this relevant my lords?

Mr. Justice Marten: One of the allegations against Surajmal was that he was guilty of serious lapses of memory; and the Advocate-General is trying to show what the facts were and what his explanation is.

Mr. Strangman: This is relevant on the question of damages.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: We are not dealing now with the question of damages.

Mr. Setalvad: We are now dealing with the point whether Horniman was justified, on the materials then before him, in writing the articles. That Surajmal was bullied into giving these answers is immaterial; if he did give these answers, a public journalist was entitled to comment on them. This is merely an attempt to create prejudice.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: How would what was found out subsequently to be untrue, affect what was or was not fair comment at the date of the fair comment? Could you, Mr. Advocate-General, not better go into this, when you come to argue the question of damages?

Counsel then submitted that the plaint and written statement and newspaper report were the legitimate materials to use. These contained three allegations against Surajmal, one was that he did not remember sending the draft notice; another was that he did not remember asking Dada to go to another solicitor. Now Surajmal had denied all these allegations. The time had not come then for them to give evidence to meet the allegations. The attorneys for the plaintiff were not under Surajmal's control. The explanation for the withdrawal of that suit was most simple. The evidence on the point of consideration had broken down. From the withdrawal you could not conclude that the allegations against Surajmal were true.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Not perhaps as a judge; but there were two possible theories; one that consideration had not been proved; the other that the allegations of the defendant were true.

Mr. Justice Beaman: People like Sambhuprasad do not lend money in the manner alleged.

Mr. Strangman: I might state that the correct fact is that the promissory note is found copied in Shambhuprasads' books.

WHY SURAJMAL DID NOT EXPLAIN HIS CONDUCT.

Mr. Justice Marten: I wish you to consider this very seriously. Here is a responsible solicitor, who is cross-examined in this manner against whom very serious allegations are made, who does nothing whatever. He could at once have instructed counsel to make a statement on his behalf. His brother solicitors could not have refused to help him to clear his position.

Mr. Setalvad: The Chief Justice during the hearing of the appeal repeatedly observed that from his own experience he could say that no judge of this Hon. Court could have refused Surajmal an opportunity of explaining his conduct if he had asked for it.

Mr. Justice Marten: Here is an action withdrawn with a remark by the judge that it was very wisely withdrawn. Surely this is a very important thing for you to meet.

Mr. Strangman continuing said Surajmal had gone into the box and denied all these allegations. What more could he do? He was not a party or solicitor in the suit.

Mr. Justice Marten: Of course, you could say this that the writer here singled out Surajmal's fraud for comment and did not comment on the defendant who was also a party to the fraud.

Mr. Strangman: I am of course not complaining about his not attacking others. Surajmal had denied the allegations and what more could he do?

Counsel then turned to the articles. The first passage he complained about was the allegation that in view of the circumstances revealed there was little doubt that the plaintiff (Dada) was the creature of Surajmal.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Does this not mean that it was extremely probable on that it was very likely that the plaintiff was the creature of Surajmal?

Mr. Strangman: No my lord look at the article further. The suggestion is that Surajmal was the plaintiff and he had the suit withdrawn.

Mr. Justice Marten: The words are "should thus have been content." Those do not go so far as you suggest.

Mr. Justice Beaman: The matter suddenly drops on the Monday morning. Everybody expected the allegations to be met. And suddenly this man, who had Rs. 3,000 at stake withdraws. What is the inference? An old and most experienced judge remarks that the suit has been wisely withdrawn.

Mr. Strangman: The conflicting evidence of witnesses who came to prove consideration is a very good reason for withdrawal.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Could you not say that the inference drawn was a reasonable inference which a jury would have drawn?

A DENIAL—NOT AN ANSWER TO A CHARGE.

Mr. Strangman continuing said that then there was the remark that the charges had remained 'unanswered.' Surajmal had in fact answered them by denying them.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Could you say that they were answered? They were merely denied. Every criminal in the dock denies the charges against him; but could he therefore be said to have answered them?

Mr. Strangman, continuing, said that surely reading these articles the ordinary reader would be led to believe that Surajmal had not even denied these serious charges.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Putting yourself in the place of the ordinary reader would you not consider this fair comment?

Here the court adjourned for the recess.

Continuing his argument after the recess Mr. Strangman proceeded to comment on the articles. The comment as to arranging a settlement over a solicitor's head had been taken out of the observations. The charge as to unprofessional conduct had been taken out of the observations. The principal charge was that Surajmal had taken the promissory note under the circumstances alleged; the second charge was the settlement direct with Dada, without the knowledge of Dada's solicitor. In that connection has to be taken the statement in the second article that Surajmal had paid him his own cheque. Counsel then referred to the observations to show that this had been taken from the observations. The allegation of fact and the comment had been both taken from the observations and put in slightly better language.

Mr. Justice Beaman: The only meaning of the letter can be that there was no intervention of an agent as between Holkar and Dada.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: So far as I understand it at present the means that Surajmal gave his own cheque direct to Dada without the knowledge of Holkar.

Mr. Strangman: Exactly, my lord, that is the allegation. Counsel then read the evidence of Mr. Nariman of Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., to show that the observations drawn upon by the writer were not before counsel at the hearing of Bhagwandas's suit; counsel also read the evidence of Nanabhoy Engineer, with reference to the settlement with Dada, commented on the evidence, and compared it with the evidence given by Surajmal on the point. It was clear from the evidence that the allegations and Dada's counterclaim had been all started by Engineer who was an avowed enemy of Surajmal.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Why was this Engineer sent for by the Editor?

Mr. Strangman: That appears from the evidence. Horniman says he sent for Nanabhoy because he was Surajmal's managing clerk at the time that the events took place. The fact that the Editor sent for Nanabhoy and not for Nariman was a very significant circumstance in considering the defence of fair comment.

Counsel then read Surajmal's evidence

THE DRAFT LETTER.

Mr. Justice Marten: Why was the letter to be signed by the other side drafted by Mr. Surajmal? One can understand his preparing the draft receipt, but not the draft of this letter.

Mr. Strangman: Both Dada and his mother were illitrate; and the letter had to be prepared. Counsel then said that that was the whole evidence on the point of justification.

Mr. Justice Marten: Nanabhoy has admitted in his evidence that as a matter of fact there was the intervention of an agent.

Mr. Strangman: Yes, my lord.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Does his evidence amount to an admission that there was the intervention of Holkar's agent?

Mr. Strangman: Clearly, yes.

Mr. Justice Beaman: To me Nanabhoy's admissions seem to be quite consistent. That letter clearly supports the comment which only means that there was no intervention of an agent between Dada and Surajmal; which course of conduct was a breach of official etiquette.

Mr. Strangman: But does the letter mean that?

Mr. Justice Beaman: Of course, it does.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: We have to see what the words 'intervention of an agent' mean. If they mean the lesser thing they are true; if they mean more, they are not true.

Mr. Justice Marten: Curiously enough, the words are the same as in the observations.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Nobody, I suppose, denies that. But what does 'intervention' mean? Surely, it cannot mean the intervention of Vinayak between Holkar and Surajmal. It can have reference only to matters between Surajmal and Dada.

Mr. Justice Marten: But, surely, in a plea of justification the onus is on the defendant.

Mr. Strangman: Yes, my lord.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Was not Dada called?

Mr. Strangman: They never called him.

Mr. Strangman then remarked that the attitude of the defendant in the lower court was extraordinary. Mr. Bahadurji here said he had nothing to justify and yet, in the grounds of appeal, complaint was made as to the refusal of the Commission by Justice Macleod. Then Mr. Setalvad had on the last occasion at the argument of the appeal said that he did not take up the ground of justification.

"JOURNALESE" OR "GOOD ENGLISH"?

Mr. Strangman then referred to the second article. He quoted the words "roundly alleged." The word 'roundly' therge, he said, was "journalese" for "widely."

Sir Stanley Batchelor: It's not "journalese" Mr. Advocate.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Nor does it mean "widely"! It means "emphatically" more than anything else. It is extremely good English too.

Mr. Strangman then pointed out the offending passages in the article. It h been alleged that Surajmal had forgotten other matters of importance. That comment was unfair. Horniman had mentioned two or three things which he considered matters of importance forgotten by Surajmal but these hardly were matters of importance. Nothing more childish than these things could be imagined. Would Mr. Horniman be able to tell what they received from the Railway companies by way of advertisement?

SURAJMAL'S FAILING MEMORY.

Mr. Justice Marten: The matter with regard to Khambhatta would seem to be important. Here are these grave allegations and the solicitor does not remember what advice he gave to a particular client.

Mr. Strangman: These matters came about a long time ago.

Mr. Justice Beaman: But there were plenty of things going on in the meanwhile to refresh his memory.

Mr. Justice Marten: Of course, if he wanted to fence with the question he had only to say he did not remember: I do not understand this solicitor's attitude.

Mr. Strangman: Of course, he was extremely foolish.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: I could understand it if an upcountry peasant, who found himself in the High Court, were bullied into saying he could not remember, but a solicitor who has to spent his whole life in this profession!

Mr. Strangman: The judge who heard him give evidence was satisfied with his explanation.

Mr. Justice Beaman: That was Mr. Justice Macleod, while this evidence was given before Mr. Justice Davar. I cannot understand how a solicitor of his position could have been bullied by the flourish of two pieces of paper by counsel, into forgetting important facts.

Mr. Strangman then referred to the evidence in the suit to show that the allegation made by Dada against Surajmal could not be true. Surajmal was away at Mahableshwar about the time that the suit of Ashidbai against Holkar was filed. The promissory note does not synchronise with the date of that suit.

Mr. Justice Beaman: How does that make Dada's story improbable? If his allegations are true, Surajmal was a knave and a knave of the first order; and he would take care to avoid a coincidence of the dates.

Mr. Strangman: I only mentioned the point; if your lordship thinks there is nothing in it I won't press it.

Mr. Setalvad: May I know how all this is relevant?

Mr. Strangman: I am on the question of damages. I am going into this on the point of Surajmal's character.

Mr. Setalvad: I do not see how this is relevant on the question of damages. How would it affect the quantum of damages if the allegations made by Dada against Surajmal were shown to be untrue? They had never pleaded that damages ought to be mitigated on the ground that these allegations had been made against Surajmal and they were true.

Mr. Justice Marten: It comes to this then that for the purposes of this appeal you admit that the allegations made by Dada are untrue.

Mr. Setalvad: No, my lord.

Mr. Justice Marten: You had better consider this carefully. We shall deal with it to-morrow.

The Court, at this stage, rose for the day.

TO-MORROW

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON MR JUSTICE BEAMAN & THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Appeal No. 56-16-25-17 Suit No. 337-16.—Craigie B & C, Surajmal B Mehta v. B G Horniman and ors, Jamsetji R & D, Part Heard.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

538-17.—Sham M & H. Bhupatrai, Ichhashanker v. Piroze C Dastur, Ard H D & Co.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT DECREE.

46-17.—Surveyor & Co., Aishabai v. Ibrahim Sulleman & ors, Rustomji & G. Nanu H & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

691-15.—Payne & Co., Khimji Assur Virji v. K Venkatrao Sethupatty & ors, Daphtary F & D, Kharas & Co., Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

960-17—Mulji and Tha Ladhabhai Sunderlal v Vithal Mavji and anr.

64-17—Patell and Ez. Meesrs. Uderam Premsukhdas a firm v Hiralal Jainarain.

513-17.—Parnanand & Co., Narsi Mowji - v. Tribhowandas Jamnadas a firm Motichand & D.

762-17—M B Chothia Nanalal Motichand a firm v. Muichand Ranchordas a firm and anr, Moti and D, Jeh G and B.

820-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Abdoolally Moolla Goolamally v. Badrudin Mulla Goolamally & ors Unwalla P & P.

LONG CAUSES

488-16.—Captain & V. The Official Assignee of Bombay v Dooji Kuverji a firm Madh K and C.

1249-14—Madhowji K and C Bai Gangabai widow v Ludha Dos-a and ors Edg. G W and Co., Dastur and Co., Little and Co., Sh M and H.

1223-15.—Payne & Co., Niamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy and ors Surveyor and Co., Wadia G and Co., Payne and Co., Captain and V.

701-17—D J Mantri Rai Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi v Shankar Ballaji Navalkar and ors In person.

204-17.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Laxmibai widow v. Kana Massingji & ors, Shroff & D.

725-17—Malvi M R & Co. Kasturchand Sadasukh v Balkisson Hardayal and anr Khandwalla & Co.

356-17—Motichand & D Dada Haji Essak v Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai Nanu H and Co.

S C Ct. 678/24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co. Phiroze C Mistry v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd Crawford B & Co.

S C Ct. 679/24899-16.—Merwanji K & Co. Phiroze C Mistry v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd Crawford B & Co.

470-17—Motichand and D Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs. Nanu N Bharucha and Co. a firm Daphtary F and D.

13-16—Madhowji K & Ch. Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v Raichand Lukhmichand and anr.

1271-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada v. Gopinath Jivan Kiny, D J Mantri.

1306-15.—Captain and V. Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji and anr, Madhowjee K & Ch.

WHY HA'R FALLS OUT.

THE CAUSE AND ITS PREVENTION.

Your hair falls out either because the roots shrivel up and die, or because the scalp relaxes and loosens its hold upon the hair roots. This is almost invariably due to dandruff germs *which rob the hair of its nutrition, actually starving it to death.* To stop falling hair and prevent total or partial baldness the dandruff germ must be destroyed. For this purpose physicians and hair specialists now invariably prescribe a lotion composed of 1 dram menthol crystals, 3 ounces of bay rum, and one ounce of lavona de composee. Rub well into the scalp with the finger tips, and every dandruff germ will be destroyed within two or three days. The hair will stop falling out and begin to grow at an amazing rate, and brittle and scanty hair will quickly become soft, glossy and luxuriant. The results following the use of this formula are so truly remarkable that I strongly advise every reader whose hair falls out to give it a trial at once. 82

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 5th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 17th of Julhai, 1335.
Parsi: 25th of Farwarding, 1287.
Jewish, 19th of Thisri, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 30min, Sunset: 6h. 27min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Muscat, Bushire, Fao, Henjam, Bunder Abas, Linga, Koweit, Dubai, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Oct. 8.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

Tata Iron and Steel Co. Tenth Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 in "The Redheads" and Excelsior Pictures at 6-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House Cinema: 6-45 and 9-30 p.m. The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Prodigal Son."

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

	Dep.
Punjab Postal Express, Calcutta Do. do., Madras Do. do.	On days of arrival given hours after mail steamer is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 21

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regt. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POONA RIFLES.

Poona, Oct. 4

Part I.

899 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 6-9-1917:—At headquarters.

Friday 5th 7 to 9 a.m. "A" and "B" Coys. (Actives) and Recruits. Dress, Drill order. Grey shirts.

900. Musketry.—The Rifle range is allotted for Class firing as follows:—

Thursday 4th and Friday 5th Recruits, Part I, Table B.

Saturday 6th Recruits, Part II, Table B.

Members detailed to attend on the above days will parade on the range at 7 a.m. Dress, Drill order. Rifles will be issued on the range.

901. Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of Clothing from 8 to 10 a.m. daily until further notice.

Part II.

902. Meeting.—A General Meeting of the Miniature Rifle Club will be held at Headquarters on Monday 8th October 1917 at 6 p.m. All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

903. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 408 Pte. S. K. Patel Sholapur Dett. from 2-9-17 to 9-9-17.

No. 398 Pte. J. J. Kerrawala Sholapur Dett. from 13-9-17 to 19-9-17.

No. 396 Pte. J. S. Jussawala Sholapur Dett. from 15-9-17 to 22-9-17.

No. 420 Pte. C. H. Goodall Sholapur Dett. from 17-9-17 to 22-9-17.

No. 674 Pte. S. C. Vakil Sholapur Dett. from 22-9-17 to 29-9-17.

No. 406 Pte. R. Maneckji Sholapur Dett. from 27-9-17 to 4-10-17.

No. 283 Cpl. H. V. Braham Sholapur Dett. from 25-9-17 to 30-9-17.

No. Pte. O. H. L. Napier "B" Coy. from 5-10-17 to 14-10-17.

No. 273 Pte. R. J. Kent "B" Coy. from 4-10-17 (on tour).

904. Musketry Class.—A Divisional Musketry Class will commence at Poona on Monday the 22nd October 1917. Officers and N. C. O.'s desirous of attending the above class will report to Headquarters office at once.

905. Move.—Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., and Captain R. T. Fiore will proceed to Satara this day (Thursday) 4th instant on Inspection duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

"OUR DAY."

The Bombay Government has declared the 12th December 1917, the day fixed for the holding of the "Our Day" celebration in India, to be a public holiday

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a meeting will be held in the Hall of the S. L. and Sc. Society's Shunkershett School for Girls, Pallow Road, on Sunday the 7th inst. when Mr. Nilkantrao Anandrao Pitale will deliver a lecture on "Needs of the Society." Mr. Balmukund Nanabhoy Vagal will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE PAREL BRANCH.

Under the auspices of this League, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will deliver a public lecture in Marathi, on "The improvement of Homes," this Sunday evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall of the Parel Branch of the League.

GUARDIANSHIP OVER A GIRL

FATHER'S APPLICATION TO COURT.

At the Appellate Division of the High Court, on Wednesday, Sir Frank Beaman and Sir John Heaton heard a petition preferred by Rustomji Edulji Bisni against the order of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, passed at the instance of Kaikhushru Merwanji Cooper.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., appeared for the petitioner.

The petitioner stated that by his present wife he has a daughter, named Meherbai, aged 15 years. He allowed her to reside about a year ago with one Merwanji Pestonji Cooper and his wife, the parents of his first wife, Ratanbai, deceased. A month after the death of Merwanji, the girl Meherbai was continuously living with her parents, the petitioner and his wife and their other children.

On the 18th of last month in the absence of the petitioner, Kaikhushru, a son of Merwanji Cooper, came up with a police officer and a co-tenant inimically disposed towards the petitioner and his family, and in spite of P, wife's request, to wait till he returned, took away the girl. She was then taken before the above magistrate who passed an ex-parte order, under Section 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code, allowing Meherbai to go with Kaikhusru Merwanji Cooper. He styled himself an uncle of Meherbai in the magistrate's court.

The petitioner further stated that the allegations as to cruelty and confinement made against his wife were all false. He, therefore, prayed that the order passed by the magistrate might be set aside and the girl be restored to his guardianship.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that the girl was brought by the father in May or June last from Kaikhushru and there was no cruelty towards her. Kaikhushru, who was unmarried, applied to the magistrate and the result of the order was that the girl of fifteen had been taken away from the guardianship of her parents. No notice was given to the father, or mother, about the application.

In answer to a question by Sir Frank Beaman, counsel said that that was a matter in which the parents ought to have been heard. According to the law the magistrate ought to have issued a notice against the parents. In fact, the man who applied before the magistrate, was not an uncle of the girl. The parents felt much about the charges that were made against them.

Beaman J.—What do you want to do?

Mr. Taleyarkhan.—I say that the order be revised, or set aside.

Their Lordships admitted the petition and issued a rule.

ALLEGED RIOTING IN WORKSHOPS.

MR. MEEK FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday Mr. B. N. Athavle resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Stenson charged (1) Dajiba Ramji, (2) Noormahomed Dinmahomed, (3) Ashrafhussen Shaikh Kaloo, (4) Waman Dadoo, (5) Rahamin Rubin, (6) Dhondu Balu, (7) Ibrahim Ahmed, (8) Bhicoo Mahadu, (9) Bala Laxuman, (10) Jackey Fernandez and (11) Manockshaw Rustomji, employees of the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with being members of an unlawful assembly, and being members of such unlawful assembly, with committing rioting in the workshops on the 4th ultimo, under sections 143 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the first, second and seventh accused; Mr. Pereira appeared for the third accused; Mr. D. S. Erulkar for the fifth, sixth and eleventh accused; Mr. M. A. Somji for the fourth and Mr. K. A. Somji for the ninth accused; Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati for the eight accused, and Mr. J. B. Patel for the tenth accused.

E. Meek, fitter in the erecting shop, cross-examined by Mr. Chhatrapati, said Messrs. Bonner, Herbert and Johnstone were in the wheel shop about 15 paces between him and the crowd. Mr. Herbert was talking to the men; so were Messrs. Bonner and Johnstone. He could not say whether the men from the erecting department were in the crowd. He thought there were more than 200 men in this department. Witness could not say whether his own men remained at work. He would not contradict if any one said they were in the crowd. His men were not the aggressors. He did not see Fairweather that day before noon when he was going for his tiffin. He saw him at 9-30 a.m., the witness corrected himself. Mr. Herbert asked the witness to look for the first accused.

In reply to Mr. Patel witness said he could not say whether Mr. Herbert went to the different departments. Mr. Herbert did not tell who had struck Mr. Herbert. He saw all the accused except the first and the eleventh. He did not see Mr. Herbert talking either to Mr. Griffith or Mr. Stenson.

The case was adjourned till Friday.

ARRESTED WITH 18TBS OF OPIUM.

CHINAMAN SENTENCED TO SIX WEEK'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Aleng Ayak, a Chinese carpenter, with possessing eighteen lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 405, without a license. About 1-30 yesterday morning the accused was entering the Yellow Gate, Alexandra Docks, when he was searched and was found to be in possession of 18 lbs. of opium. The accused had recently arrived from Calcutta by rail. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. MONTAGU NOT TO RECEIVE ADDRESS.

ABNORMAL DELAYS AT RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

CORPORATION COMMITTEES AND THEIR PERSONNEL.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the President, announced that he had received intimation from Government stating that Mr. Montagu would not receive any addresses during his visit, except those in connection with reforms. A lengthy discussion ensued on Dr. M. C. Javle's proposition regarding the great inconvenience and delay caused to the public at the railway level crossings in Bombay, and it was eventually resolved to ascertain from the railway authorities whether it was a fact that these delays extended to half an hour at a time and if so what steps they proposed to take to put a stop to the inconvenience.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to Corporation resolution dated the 22nd March, 1917, a copy of Government order, General Department, dated the 16th August 1917. It was stated in the course of the order: The decision arrived at by the Corporation with regard to the preparation of the working plans and estimates for the proposed King Edwad Memorial Hospital, Bombay, should be communicated to the Public Works Department with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Order dated the 6th May 1916. With reference to paragraph 4 of his letter, the Municipal Commissioner should be informed that Government regret that they are unable to promise any assistance to the proposed Medical College. A further communication in regard to an advisory board in connection with the proposed hospital will be awaited."

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, moving that the memorandum be recorded, said he thought Government had not been able to promise any assistance to the proposed medical college in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, on account of the war. He hoped Government would give assistance to the College after the war was over.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he wished to emphasise that the Corporation accepted this decision on the part of Government, but reserved the power to re-open the question when the war was over.

The proposition was carried.

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 6th September 1917 in the course of which it was stated:

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 7487, dated the 15th February 1915, enquiring the reasons for the delay in proceeding with the construction of the Dadar Overbridge, and to express regret that a reply to this Resolution has not been sent at an earlier date. The main proposals with regard to the bridge were approved by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 2899, dated the 21st July 1913. Subsequently, early in 1914, the Agents of the two Railways, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust and the Municipal Commissioner held a meeting in order to settle as far as possible certain minor matters before detailed plans were prepared. The general plan prepared by the G. I. P. Railway Company was received, after approval by the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, in August 1915. It was then found that the grade proposed for the western approach would involve considerable raising of levels in Lady Jamsedji Road, and might render the Municipality liable for heavy damage to adjoining properties. A slight change in the gradient and some alterations in the alignment were therefore proposed by the Executive Engineer, and after discussion were accepted by the Railway Companies. Revised plans and estimates are now being prepared and these when received from the Railway Companies will be submitted to the Corporation for approval and sanction to the Municipal share of the cost of the project. Although the preliminary proposals for this bridge have been approved of by the Corporation no funds have so far been allotted to meet the Municipal share of the cost, and I am afraid that it will not be possible to provide funds for this purpose in the immediate future. The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, in July 1916, pointed out that there was every prospect that the allotment of railway funds for special works would be extremely limited for some years to come, and that he did not anticipate that he would be able to obtain considerable amounts for work on new over-bridges in Bombay in the near future. He therefore asked the Commissioner which of the following three bridges, viz., Clerk Road, DeLisle Road and Dadar was in his opinion most urgently necessary. Mr. Edwardes replied that in his opinion, the DeLisle Road Overbridge was most urgently required and accordingly the Corporation were asked in the last year's budget proposals to vote funds for the acquisition of land for this overbridge and the acquisition is now in progress."

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to approach the Railway Company with a request not to close the level crossing at Dadar at any time for more than seven minutes at a time. Dr. Javle referred to the great inconvenience caused to the public by the closing of the level crossing at Dadar. The Railway company did not anticipate that they would be able to obtain considerable amounts for work on new overbridges in Bombay in the near future. Thus they could not hope to see an overbridge built at Dadar in the near future and it was therefore imperatively necessary that arrangements should be made so that as little delay and inconvenience could be caused to the public as was possible. As an instance of the exceedingly great delay caused to people he asserted that this gate was closed to the public on the Punjab Mail leaving Kalyan on the ground that it was a non-stop run between that station and Victoria Terminus.

VERIFICATION NECESSARY.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was afraid it would not do for the Corporation to accept the time limit sought to be imposed by Dr. Javle. Besides it appeared to them extraordinary and it was difficult to believe it that because it was a non-stop run from Kalyan to Victoria Terminus the level crossing at Dadar was closed on the Punjab Mail leaving the former station. The Corporation should first get official confirmation of this statement from the railway authority and when they got it they would be in a position to represent to the railway authorities the great inconvenience caused by that practice. He therefore suggested to Dr. Javle a modification of his proposition, asking the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain whether it was a fact that railway crossing were on occasions closed for half an hour and upwards.

TIME LIMIT IMPOSSIBLE.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said it was a known fact that at some of the level crossings people were detained for more than half an hour. The detention at the G. I. P. Railway level crossing was greater than that at the B. B. and C. I. Railway crossing. He agreed with the object of the proposition moved by Dr. Javle, but it was not possible to lay down any time limit for it might be necessary sometime to close the crossings more than seven and ten minutes for the safety of the public. He therefore moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to ask the railway authorities to consider the advisability of not closing the crossing longer than was absolutely necessary.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the inconvenience and delay caused at the level crossings was frequent. It was no rational system that closed the gate at Dadar when the Punjab Mail left Kalyan. At that rate why did they not close the gate when the mail left the Punjab? It was obvious that this state of things could not be permitted to continue. The railway companies were public bodies and were bound to consider public convenience.

DR. BATTLIWALA'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala suggested a modification of Dr. Javle's proposition, to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from the railway authorities whether it was a fact that the railway crossing at Dadar was closed for more than half an hour at a time, and, if so, if they proposed to take steps to put a stop to the great inconvenience caused to the public in consequence thereof.

Dr. Javle accepted this modification, and his proposition so modified was carried.

CORPORATION COMMITTEES.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the memorandum from the Municipal Secretary submitting with reference to Corporation resolution, a list showing the committees on which each councillor was serving, be recorded. Mr. H. P. Mody said some of the members of the Corporation were sitting on as many as 32 committees. For instance his friend Dr. Sukhia was a member of all committees, namely 32, and that showed that he had the accumulated wisdom of 32 infinity experts. It was only desirable that the work should be distributed more properly. Some of the members did not get work as they should have liked to. Mr. Dhondy was not sitting on any committee at all.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy: I am very fortunate indeed!

Continuing, Mr. Mody said that without going into details he hoped that this return would serve as a reminder. There were a large number of members who should be put on these committees.

Mr. R. S. Navalker seconded the proposition.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said he did not understand the object of the return; it had only served one purpose and that was to show the Corporation that Mr. Mody was on 18 committees. (Laughter). This was a sheer waste of time and public money to ask for such a return.

DR. SUKHIA ON WASTE OF TIME.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Mr. Mody should think himself very fortunate that he was sitting on 18 committees. Old members like Sir Ebrahim and Sir Dinshaw were sitting on 32 committees. He (the speaker) had been sitting in the Corporation for 17 years and he was a member of 32 committees. It was a waste of time to ask for such a return. If any members wished to sit on any committee he would be readily appointed.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said he considered himself very fortunate that he was not a member of any committee.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation adjourned.

MESSRS. MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

MORE MOSLEM DEMANDS FOR RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the Muslims of Nagore and Negapatam held under the auspices of the Muslim Association, Nagore, presided over by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Tampi Marakar, a resolution requesting cancelment of the internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and other Muslims was passed and communicated to the Viceroy.

THE CASE OF MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I was late in going to the meeting held under the auspices of the Home Rule League to protest against the continued internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, I was unable to second the proposition that was moved by Mr. S. B. Bomanji. My absence at the proper time may be taken to mean that I was not previously consulted. I wish therefore to associate myself publicly with the object of the meeting and to declare that I consider the official attitude in the matter a piece of terminological quibbling.

The internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali was a wrong to the country and the continuance of this incarceration is an egregious blunder. In the country there are no two more honest, indomitable and vigorous intellects, and for it to have been deprived at one stroke for nearly three years of their brilliant services will for ever remain a blot on the scutcheon of the bureaucracy in India.

In a way I am glad I did not go to the meeting in time, for I think I might not have shown the enviable restraint of my friend Mr. Syud Hossain when he referred to the apathy of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay on this question. It was my intention to dwell mainly on this point and in describing the ignominous conduct of the Mahomedan leaders of Bombay, I should probably have told the whole truth. I can say no more.—Yours, etc.

M. K. AZAD.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

NILGIRI TRADES ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTION.

PROHIBITION OF ALL POLITICAL AGITATION TILL END OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 3.

The following resolution was carried unanimously at a well attended meeting of the Nilgiri European Trades Association:—

"This Association regards with grave apprehension the selection of the present time to consider far reaching changes in the administration and government of this country, and feels that adequate safeguards cannot at the present moment be provided for the vast interests of the European and Anglo-Indian communities, who are practically staking their all in endeavouring to see this war fought to a successful issue. These communities, in addition to having their numbers greatly depleted at the present moment, due to the response to their country's call, feel that true loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor and this country of India can best be served by the prohibition until the close of the present war of all political agitation in whatever form. It would be unfair to those loyal Europeans, Indians, Mahomedans, Anglo-Indians and all classes who are actively participating in the war at the front and in home defences of the country to consider any scheme of changes or radical reforms in the Government of India, while they are so occupied.

"This Association considers that political agitators, particularly such as Mrs. Besant and her followers ought to be made to understand that their agitation is untimely and unfair at the present moment, allowed whilst the Empire is engaged in a life and death struggle.

This Association would appeal to all Europeans, Anglo-Indians and all loyal inhabitants of India, irrespective of caste or creed, to show their loyalty and determination to bring this war to a speedy conclusion by maintaining a united front in appealing to the Government of India and the Home Government to defer the Secretary of State's visit until after the war, when the suggested reforms can be considered calmly by all classes with all interests fully represented.

"This Association greatly regrets that the well considered action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and certain of her followers, which had the full approval of all loyal subjects, has been rescinded by the supreme authority, and considers that in justice to the interests of the country and all law-abiding subjects, steps should be taken to prevent the continuance of the present untimely political agitation, until all classes can participate equally in the consideration of constitutional reforms.

"In conclusion this Association would express its confidence in Lord Pentland's Government and its approval of the action of the "Madras Mail" in supporting the [illegible] Government's recent action."

SPECIAL ANDHRA CONFERENCE.

IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE OF CONGRESS' SCHEME URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Among the resolutions passed at the special Andhra Conference at Bezvada were the following:—

(1) This Conference, while holding that the reforms embodied in the resolution on Self-Government passed at the Lucknow Congress last year, are the irreducible minimum to be given in the coming reforms, urges the Viceroy, Secretary of State for India and the British Parliament to give effect to it immediately.

(2) This Conference approves of the principle of communal representation to Legislative Councils on the following lines:—(1) Non-Brahmin Hindu communities should have an irreducible minimum of representation fixed, having regard to their numbers wealth and taxpaying capacity. (2) Brahmins should have their representation fixed having regard to their education, culture and population. (3) Similar representation should be given to Christians. (4) Panchamas also should have adequate representation. (5) Voting should be direct (6) Franchise should be extended. (7) Non-Brahmins should have a fair share in the public services.

(3) This Conference is of opinion that in order to preach Self-Government as advocated by the Congress and by the Moslem League, common folk workers must go about villages and get signatures of people to the memorial to be presented to Mr. Montagu. If any Government officials obstruct them the workers should not submit to them, but should resist them and encourage the people to follow the line adopted by Mr. Gandhi.

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(To be run on Saturday, 6th October, 1917.)

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Black Walnut 9-8; Caryanda 9-0; Sugar Loaf 8-1; Anthracite 9-6; Joyous Gard 8-10; Cyanite 7-10; Dorian 9-2; Philanthropist 8-3; Yuan 8-3; Lady Muriel 8-2.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Black Kite 8-9; Hoppner 8-12; Miss Rollestone 9-4; Sospello 8-6; Verres 8-11; Waynflete 9-2; Tollendal 8-3; Comical Corner 8-8; Fire Finch 9-1; Binfield Grove 8-13.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Dunskey 9-12; Dyna 8-10; Flotelle 8-13; Margreen 9-10; Delysia (Late Eupatoria) 8-10; Hunyadi 8-13; Servian 9-4; Sentimentalist 8-5; Second Venture 8-12; L'Avenir 9-3; Bellicose 8-4; Kestrel II 8-10; Andoversford 9-0; Motor Wrap 8-2; Cauldron 8-6; King's Head 9-0; Partial Eclipse 8-2; Kitty O'Hara 8-1; Madrina 8-12; Regal Sally 8-0; Lucky Queen (late Candescure) 6-12; Dollet 8-12; Decorum 8-0.

THE CURRAGH PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Lebanon 9-2; Impecunious 8-1; Airman 8-2; Bright Bird 8-12; Adelaide II 8-9; Kit Grey Leg 8-0; Mossy 8-6; North 8-6; Vardar 6-12. Two top weights not having accepted weighgts are raised 8 lbs.

THE ALANDI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ace of Royals 9-12; Red Cross 9-10; Gazal 8-10; Vellard 8-5; Fury 7-12; Investment 7-12; Defender 7-12; Young Majub 7-6; Tawdry 7-4; Bahlool 7-3; Snood 6-0.

THE BERBERA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Excelsior 9-9; Black Hussar 9-7; Long Boat 9-1; Osprey 8-8; Tawdry 8-5; Ajmer 8-5; Black Ivory 8-4; Zuheir 8-4; Makbul 8-2; Bluey Lee 7-12; Morning Light 7-12; Collector 7-11; Solar Star 7-9; Welcome 7-7.

TIE BAHREIN PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Powerful 9-12; Major 9-0; Nassau 9-0; Dartmoor 8-10; Creme De Menthe (late Refusal) 8-10; British 8-9; Safi 8-6; Subeh Pasha 8-5; Good Morning 8-5; Equator 8-4; Najdi 8-1; Raven 8-0; Ringstead 8-0; Pacific 7-13; Victor 7-9; Paradise 7-8; Devildom 7-8; St. Leger 7-8; Bayonet 7-8; Tawakul 7-6; Amir Aswad 7-6; Cingalee 7-6; Legislator 7-5; Bill Bailey 7-5.

THE BAHREIN PLATE Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Hudban 9-0; Namur 8-10; Contest 8-10; Rage 8-8; Britannia 8-8; Taimoor 8-8; Balloon 8-8; Royalist 8-6; Chitham 8-6; The Ally 8-6; Mercantile 8-6; Dwarf 8-4; Viking 8-4; Kingsway 8-0; Starling 8-0; Reformer 8-0.

THE BAHREIN PLATE.—Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Salim 9-0; Justice 8-13; The Knut 8-12; Harrington 8-12; Adil 8-12; Gurkha 8-9; Ever Ready 8-9; Panama 8-7; Tasmania 8-6; Shatra 8-6; Investor 8-6; Paterno 8-6; Hasty 8-6; Shabash 8-2; Competition 8-2; Aladdin 8-2; Resold 8-0; Barjora 7-7; Bhayram 7-5.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

NEW NOMINEES.

The following are the new Justices of Peace appointed for the Town and Island of Bombay:—

The Rev. H. L. Arnould.
Mr. J. D. Sherston Baker.
Mr. Chhotalal Hathibhoy.
Mr. Chhotalal Amratlal.
Mr. Chunilal Jivanlal Hansote, L.C.E.
The Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, C.I.E.
Mr. E. M. Cook, I.C.S.
Mr. Cawasji Jehangir (Junior).
Mr. Edulji Jamshedji Unwala.
Major M. L. Ferrar.
Mr. J. H. Fyfe.
Mr. F. St. John Gebbie.
Mr. Ghulam Husain Molubhai.
Mr. S. J. Gilfinn.
Mr. Govind Shamrao Ranjit.
Mr. Harichandra Anandrao Talcherger, Bar.-at-Law.
Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.
Commander C. S. Hickman, D.S.O., R.I.M.
The Rev. E. E. Hill.
Mr. M. Innes-Ker.
Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas.
Mr. C. Lucas.
Rao Saheb Laxman Narayan Joglekar.
Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S.
Mr. Musaji Shaikh Yusuf Ali Malla.
Mr. Nanabhai Nusserwanji Saher, L.L.M., (Cant.) Bombay.
Mr. H. A. H. Payne.
Mr. Punsi Hirji Meisheri, L. M. and S.
Mr. B. C. Reade.
Hon. Mr. W. M. Ross.
Mr R. D. Rowlands.
Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishvanath Raiadhyksha, L.C.E.
Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D.
Mr. A. P. Stewart.
Mr. B. S. Turkhud.
Mr. J. P. Watson.
Capt. N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., R.I.M.

PASSPORTS TO BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

It is notified for general information that the Government of the British East Africa Protectorate have intimated that passengers without passports will not be permitted to land from dhows in British East Africa.

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BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, October 5, 1917.

GRAVE TRIFLING.

The drastic ultimatum of the Director-General expired on Saturday last, and the postal strike is not yet at an end. On the contrary, things have gone from bad to worse, and the laborious press campaign asserting a fictitious improvement of the situation has been completely wasted on the public which has been made abundantly familiar, to its cost, with the stark facts of the case. Sufficient has been published in these columns,—and it was not possible to insert more than a fraction of the voluminous and circumstantial protests with which we have been inundated,—to show the chaos of postal arrangement that has reigned in Bombay during this week. Considering the situation as a whole, we have no hesitation in saying that the official claim that an improvement has been effected since the first stage of the strike, is entirely unfounded. It is true enough that the postal authorities have occupied themselves with devising every possible means of coping with the disorganisation, regardless of cost, but only infatuation would suggest that anything like fair value has been obtained for the reckless expenditure of public money. The existing state of things is faithfully reflected in our correspondence columns to-day,—and it makes dreary reading. Putting on one side the mere inconveniences and hardships of so serious and far-reaching a dislocation as has been visited on the business world of Bombay, the actual losses suffered by the public will be found, when the account is reckoned up, to be something which few at present appear to suspect or anticipate. The interests of the public indeed have been allowed to be sacrificed with incredible indifference, and the responsibility for such loss, we may be sure, will be placed on the right shoulders.

We have referred to the engrossing activities of the Postal authorities. Those activities appear to have been exclusively devoted to the task of breaking the strike, not settling it. If the wished-for result has not so far been achieved, it is not due to any commisseration or consideration for the men of which the authorities have been guilty. It is conceivable,—but so far as we can judge anything but probable,—that the Department, backed up as it is by the mighty forces of the Government, and presumably a blank cheque on the public funds, may triumph over its hapless subordinates in the sense of finally refusing to concede their just demands, and thus driving to penury and even possibly starvation, hundreds of loyal employees who had served, until the strike, with admitted devotion and efficiency. Should that come to pass, it will be a sufficient commentary on the attitude of the Department. Meanwhile, Sir William Maxwell may congratulate himself on at least one item of success. His succession of flying visits to Poona have yielded better result than the numerous departmental devices with which he attempted, since arriving in Bombay, to conquer the strike. We publish in another column a Press Note that has been issued by the Government of Bombay on the strike. The document was as unexpected as it is disappointing. The arduous and sustained efforts that were needed to interest his Excellency the Governor in the G. I. P. Railway strike are still vividly fresh in the public mind, and contrasted with that the swift success of the Director-General in obtaining an *ex parte* intervention from the Local Government is surprising to a degree. There was the less need for such hasty commitment, as the Postal strike belongs strictly to the jurisdiction of the Government of India,—Sir William Maxwell being the head of an Indian Department,—rather than the Bombay Government. If the step was dictated by consideration for the sufferings of the citizens of Bombay, care might at least have been taken to make it less one-sided. Apparently, neither the representations of the men nor public opinion in the matter, was sufficiently considered in the preparation of the Press Note. After setting forth the present grading as compared with that existing on July 1st last, and also reiterating the intentions of the Director-General, the Note says that the Governor in Council is "stisfied that the attitude taken up by the strikers is unreasonable." As our special correspondent has pointed out in his letter to-day, the present grading to which the Governor in Council have seemingly attached so much importance, does not affect the men's demands at all, nor does it make for any actual improvement in the grades. The number of appointments is increased in the first three grades of postmen, while it is decreased in the last grade. The number of "probationers" remains the same, though their grade pay is raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14. As regards the mimimum emoluments drawn by probationary postmen, it is stated that it "practically" amounts to Rs. 17-8. Taking into consideration the *baksheesh* that the men might receive from the public, these emoluments might even be made to work out at Rs. 20 per month! But that is not the point. The men have claimed that the *grade pay* of probationary postmen should be fixed at Rs. 15. That has not been done. Instead of an admission of the simple fact that it has been raised only to Rs. 14, we have the figure "practically" swollen to Rs. 17-8.

As regards the other classes of the strikers, it is only just to point out that their case is hardly affected. The mere fact "that a large number of the other men constantly act in grades higher than their own in leave, vacancies, etc.," does not diminish the force of their claim for an improvement of the grades. The pay of the different grades was fixed several years ago. While the cost of living has risen by leaps and bounds, the pay of the several grades has remained stationary. Then again, while some 29 men get an immediate increase in their pay of Rs. 5, some 51 of Rs. 2 and some others of Re. 1, the rest do not get anything at all, and the increase works out at an average of about Rs. 1-4-0 per head. It is stated that the Director-General is prepared to create a new grade of Rs. 40. But it is clear from Sir William Maxwell's ultimatum issued last week that only a few appointments would be made to this new grade. The men, on the other hand, pleaded that at least all the readers and overseers, numbering 104, might be given this pay, the grades of postmen being improved reasonably, and having regard to war prices, as set forth in their revised memorandum. So much for the convincingness of the Press Note. We can only deplore that the Bombay Government should have been betrayed into it without making, as we must presume to be the case on the internal and external evidence available, first-hand enquiries into the grievances of the men or consulting the public, whose interests are affected by the step, through their proper spokesmen. If the Note have its way, Departmental "prestige," it seems to us, rather than public convenience or justice to a deserving class of public servants would be best served.

AN UNCHEKED EVIL.

Perhaps in few directions has the failure of the present system of administration been so marked as in the alarming increase of the drink evil in the country, thanks to the tender solicitude which the excise authorities have displayed for the "legitimate" consumer—a person whose claims were not officially recognised by the State in India in pre-British times. The failure is the more glaring at a time like this when, as a result of the lurid light which the war has thrown on the evils of drink, most rigorous measures have been adopted in England, France, Russia and the United States,—countries where the drinking habit in moderation is not regarded with the same repugnance as in India,—to restrict the traffic in liquor. While all the world seems to be moving towards a recognition, that drink is a national evil and the traffic in it should therefore be more strictly controlled than hitherto, the Government in this country appear to be exclusively concerned with the possible loss in the revenue which a better and more rational control of the liquor traffic would entail. Now, as we have repeatedly pointed out, the growing drink evil cannot be checked effectively unless the control of the traffic in it passes from the hands of the excise authorities,—whose principal concern has been proved to be merely to make their activities as much profitable, (in the merely sordid sense of the word) to the State as possible,—to those of reformers and other representatives of the people who are alive to the moral as well as the material danger to the country of the curse of drink. This transference of control, the authorities in this country seem loth, for reasons best known to themselves, to facilitate. An indication of this unfortunate attitude was given by the discussion on a resolution of the Hon. Mr. Sarma on the subject during the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi. At that time, however, it was stated that the Government of India were considering a memorandum addressed by Sir Herbert Roberts to the Secretary of State for India and referred by the latter to them. The main principle on which the memorandum is based is that local option is the only remedy for the drink evil. The plea is often put forth, on behalf of the excise authorities, that efforts have been and are being made to reduce the number of liquor shops. That, of course, is something. But it should be obvious that in this matter much more depends on the location of shops than on their number and it is in this respect that the necessity of local option arises. So far back as in 1890 the Government of India themselves laid down the principle that before any new site is fixed for the establishment of a shop, reference shall be made to local opinion and that any reasonable objection shall be entertained. Advisory committees were established in various provinces to secure practical adherence to this principle. But the constitution of these bodies being predominantly official and the exercise of their functions being dependent, to all intents and purposes, on the sweet will of the official president, it is not surprising that they have failed in securing the object they were intended to serve. With a view to remedying this, Sir Herbert Roberts made the following suggestions in his memorandum:

(a) That rules should be drawn up governing the constitution, powers, procedure of the advisory committees with a view to the more frequent, systematic, and uniform consultation of local opinion in each area;

(b) that a fuller representation on these bodies should be given to the inhabitants of the locality either by direct election or through the medium of the municipality or other local authority; and that in every case the non-official members shall be in a majority;

(c) that the committee should be consulted with regard to all questions relating to the local administration of excise, and that no additional shops be opened without their expressed sanction;

(d) that the system of advisory committees should be extended to all towns, villages, and rural areas, except where the conditions are manifestly unsuitable, in which case less formal methods of consultation may be adopted; and

(e) that in the larger cities of India advisory committees should be converted into licensing boards (as has already been done in Calcutta) and endowed with full and final powers of determining the number and location of all licensed premises within their respective areas.

The memorandum was referred to Local Governments for their opinion and a further proof of the unfortunately discouraging attitude of authorities is contained in the letter of the Government of Madras embodying their views on the subject, which was published last week. Except for the fact that the Madras Government are considering the suggestion for converting the advisory committee in Madras into an excise licensing board, their views are as unprogressive and unsatisfactory as they could well be. Thus notwithstanding that already in Bengal, the United Provinces and Behar there is a non-official majority on the advisory committees, the Government of Madras are still reluctant to discard their fetish of having a preponderating official element in the committees in their Persidency. On the other hand, their solicitude for the interests of the "legitimate" consumer is shown by the power they propose to confer on the official president "to co-opt an additional non-official member from those classes of the community which do not regard drinking *per se* as a vice, this power being exercisable where representation of those classes is not already secured by the personnel of the municipal or union members of the committee." After this it is, perhaps, not surprising that the rural population should be left to the mercy of the excise authorities who may introduce and stimulate drink among them at their unfettered discretion. For we are told that in those places "where no local self-governing agency capable of selecting representatives is it would be difficult to create a satisfactory electorate *ad hoc*," and, "the Governor-in-Council is, therefore, unable to extend the system to those places." So that, while the "legitimate" consumer is guaranteed due representation, all sorts of imaginary difficulties are to be placed in the way of securing representation of the vast bulk of people who regard the drinking habit with repugnance and are averse to liquor shops being thrust upon them.

Notes of the Day.

The Congress Presidentship.

There will be profound satisfaction at the news which we publish this morning that the Congress "split" has been made up. It would have been intolerable if the egregious mood of petulance and irresponsibility that manifested itself at the first meeting of the Reception Committee in Calcutta, and prevailed ever since, had been allowed further range. As it is, the obduracy of a few well-meaning but misguided individuals has sufficiently discredited national leadership at a vital stage of the country's political history. However, the dispute having been satisfactorily settled,—there was only one possible ending to it,—everyone would now be willing to forgive and forget. The Calcutta Reception Committee in adopting a resolution electing Mrs. Besant as President of the next Congress have now endorsed not only the selection of the various Provincial Committees but the universal and overwhelming choice of the country.

Justices of the Peace.

A list of the names of new Justices of Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay was published in yesterday's "Government Gazette." The annual publication of such a list has long since ceased to evoke any great public interest. It could hardly be otherwise, considering that the admission to this body of Bombay's "worthies" depends less on shining or proved merit than on a kind of recommendation which in itself more often than not argues a contrary type of qualification. The new list, of course, contains the names of some who ought to be Justices of the Peace. There are others whose names are included in the list apparently for no other reason than that they occupy one or other of the "qualified" posts in a Government department or in an approved business firm. Others, again,—and this class is the most numerous,—have been made J. P.'s whose appointment constitutes the first intimation to the public of the existence of their obscure personalities. And yet the Justices of the Peace might be a truly illustrious order!

Why Liebknecht is in Prison.

An important document came into the hands of the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily News" in mail week. It is a copy of the open letter by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the great German Socialist, which is believed to have been chiefly responsible for sending him to penal servitude. The document is dated Berlin May 3, 1916, and is addressed to the Konigliche Kommandaturgericht, Berlin (which is German for the Royal Military Court of the Berlin district). The letter is remarkably outspoken. Here is a gentle reference to the task-masters of Germany:

"The German Government is in its very social and political being an instrument for the exploitation and suppression of the labouring masses. It serves at home and abroad the interests of Junkerdom, capitalism, and militarism. It is the reckless representative of world political expansion, the strongest upholders of competition in armaments, and one of the weightiest exponents in the creation of the causes for the present war. It arranged this war whilst it was misleading the masses of the people and even the Reichstag."

German Methods of War.

Liebknecht's denunciation of German methods of making and carrying on war is no less crushing:

"It seeks to maintain the war feeling in the nation by the most blameworthy means. It carries on war by methods which, even regarded from the former customary standpoint, are monstrous. Such, for instance, are the invasion of Belgium and Luxemburg, the use of poison gases and Zeppelins, the submarine trade war, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, the system of hostages and contributions especially in the beginning in Belgium, the systematic trapping of Ukrainian, Polish, Irish, Mohammedan, and other war prisoners in Geran prison camps for purposes of traitorous war service and traitorous espionage, the treaty of Zimmermann with Sir Roger Casement as to the formation of an Irish brigade, the attempts to use civilian subjects of hostile States who were in Germany by threatening them with forced internment, the dictum, "Necessity knows no law."

"Not a War for Defence."

Finally, we come to a penetrating comment on the German Government's hypocritical plea of waging a defensive war:

"By the maintenance of the illegal state of siege and by the use of the censorship, etc., the Government prevents the public knowledge of uncomfortable facts and smothers criticism of its methods. The present war is not a war for defence or for the liberty of small nations. From the standpoint of the proletariat it signifies only the most extreme concentration of their political suppression and of their economic draining and the militaristic slaughter of the life of the working classes for capitalistic and absolutist advantage."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

AND DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

THE LEGALITY OF INTERNMENTS.

(By Sir S. Subramania Iyer.)

Though fetes and parties, by way of expressing the universal satisfaction and joy felt at the release of Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, continue to be the order of the day, yet it is clear from what has come to my notice that their release is viewed in some quarters not as the inauguration of a new policy, but as an isolated instance brought about by special circumstances. The state of disquiet in the public mind occasioned by the antecedent policy of internments cannot be said to have been materially affected by this solitary instance of the release of Mrs. Besant and her two co-workers. The fact that the orders of the Bombay Government and that of the C. P. Commissioner prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering their respective provinces have been recalled while orders of internment, exclusion and other restrictions passed on others under the Defence of India Act by the Bengal, Madras and other Provincial authorities stand unrevoked, tends only to intensify the impression that Mrs. Besant's case has been treated as exceptional. The continuance of such an impression cannot of course lead to that calm atmosphere which his Excellency the Viceroy has naturally so much at heart, pending the visit of the Secretary of State. It is therefore the duty of everyone desirous of securing the calm needed, to make it clear that the question of internments as a matter of general policy even during the continuance of the war is viewed with the same alarm and distrust as before. And the disclosure which comes to be made from time to time with reference to the detenus particularly in Bengal, tend but to aggravate public feeling on the subject. In these circumstances there is no alternative left but to keep the question before the minds of the authorities, doubtless in a manner that will by no means justify the suggestion of any intention to place obstacles in the way of the Government carrying on the administration smoothly. This can be best done by us by arranging to secure and place before the public and the Government of India reliable evidence regarding the large body of detenus in Bengal and elsewhere so far as it is possible for us to obtain the same. The collection of this evidence is no doubt beset with much difficulty. Nevertheless, if it is undertaken with tact and patience by trustworthy men, their work, it is certain, must lead to good. It is the duty of the public workers in all the provinces to come to the help of the families to which hundreds still interned or otherwise under restraint in the different parts of the country belong. It is also necessary to organise a plan for the collection of facts which would warrant representations being made to his Excellency the Viceroy with a view to obtain relief in all cases where the future detention of the interned or the continuance of the restrictions in other cases could be shown to be unnecessary and unwarranted and likewise for provision being made to safeguard the interests of those against whom action may be taken under the provisions of the India Defence Act dealing with the internments, etc. In view of all this I would suggest that a body of enquirers should be formed who will proceed to ascertain from the members of the families of the interned persons facts and circumstances so far as it is in their power to furnish, regarding the member or members interned. In cases where the interned are not confined in jails, the enquiring individuals should interview the interned parties and obtain information as to whether they are aware of the charges on which they have been interned and whether any, and if so what, opportunities of exculpating themselves have been afforded to them, as to the provision of their maintenance and all other special circumstances bearing on their condition since their restraint commenced. The enquiring party should also find out cases of suicide if any other than those admitted, and endeavour to bring to light the abuses that prevail in the carrying out of the policy in question. There are some friends within my own knowledge who are ready to undertake this work if an organised effort is made for the purpose. I do not consider it necessary to enter into further details as I write this letter with a view to elicit and provoke discussion and future action if such be considered practicable and wise.

It remains to add that though a petition had been presented on behalf of Mrs. Annie Besant to his Majesty the King raising questions as to the validity and constitutionality of the provisions of the India Defence Act and the rules thereunder, further steps in her case became unnecessary owing to the recent cancellation of the order in it. On the 11th of August last, Sir Alomoric Fitzroy, clerk of the Privy Council, wrote to Mr. D. Graham Pole, Mrs. Besant's Solicitor, with reference to her position a letter which is important. It runs as follows:—

The Clerk of the Council.
Privy Council Office.
London S. W.
14th August, 1917.

Sir,

Referring to the petition of Mrs. Annie Besant and yourself to the King in Council praying that his Majesty would be pleased to refer the said petition to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in accordance with the terms of Section 4 of

(Continued on page 8.)

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON MEUSE.

ENEMY RAILWAYS AND FACTORIES BOMBED.

GERMAN INTRIGUES EXPOSED.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON MEUSE.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR-RAIDS.

ENEMY RAILWAYS AND FACTORIES BOMBED.

REPRISAL BOMBARDMENT OF BADEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

A Freach communiqué says, east of Rheims our batteries effectively replied to the enemy's artillery and neutralised an attack which was being prepared. There was a violent artillery struggle during the night on both banks of the Meuse, particularly in the region north of Gun Hill.

Our aeroplanes dropped seven thousand kilogrammes of explosives on the railway station at Friburg and nine other railway stations, also on the factories at Volklingen and Hoftenbach. Two of our aeroplanes as reprisal for the bombardment of Barle-Duc, bombed the town of Baden.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

Last night's French communiqué reported artillery activity north of Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse. Otherwise the day had been comparatively quiet

LOCK-GATES AT ZEEBRUGGE BOMBED.

TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 4.

The Admiralty states that naval aircraft on Monday night bombed the lock gates at Zeebrugge and dropped a quantity of explosives yesterday morning on the sheds and machines at the St. Denis Westrem aerodrome. We shot down two enemy aircraft. All of ours returned.

CABINET'S DECISION OF REPRISAL RAID.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF SPECIAL AEROPLANES ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

It is stated that the Government has ordered greatly increased production of special aeroplanes for raiding purposes.

"The Times" says:—The Cabinet's reprisals decision presumably means that construction is now reaching a point at which air offensive can be undertaken without interfering with the requirements of the Army in the field. The Government's policy is not a hurried improvisation as a result of the raids.

GREAT BRITISH ATTACKS.

GERMANS BEATEN EVERY DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Oct. 4.

Colonel Repington in the "Times" referring to Sir Douglas Haig's repulse of the enemy's furious and reiterated counter-attacks emphasises the unusually arduous conditions under which these victories have been gained and says:—

For some weeks the British Armies alone have delivered great attacks and along the whole vast length of other allied fronts there has been no great attack at all. When the whole length of allied lines is over sixteen hundred miles and we are doing chief fighting on a front of a dozen miles the character of the contest becomes somewhat Homeric. Although the enemy brought up men, guns, and aircraft from all other fronts and concentrated them against us, the Germans were beaten every day.

RUSSIAN MILITARY SITUATION.

COMBATIVE SPIRIT OF RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., Oct. 5.

The Russian Press Bureau in a message from the main Headquarters summarising the military situation declares that the doubt expressed in allied press regarding teh possibility of Russia accomplishing her duty as an ally is unjustifiable. It quotes figures showing the disposition of enemy forces facing the Russians from which it appears that the enemy, and particularly the Germans, are more numerous than before the revolution and enemy artillery has been similarly largely reinforced.

Difficulties are emphasised on the Caucasian front where the Cossacsk have to fight the hostile Kurds as well as the Turks.

The communication says, that the combative spirit of the Russians is already manisfesting itself on the northern front and leads to the hope of a possibility of complete regeneration in the army in future.

ITALIAN STAND ON SAN GABRIELE.

FAILURE OF ATTACK ON WESTERN SLOPES.

MANY SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 4.

An Italian communiqué says an enemy attack on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele completely failed and we took eighty prisoners. Our air squadrons yesterday bombarded the railway station at Grahovo. We carried out two raids last night dropping four tons of bombs on the military objectives at Pola, doing great damage. We brought down two enemy aeroplanes.

EFFECT OF STRICTER BLOCKADE.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

Owing to the stoppage of supplies of raw material consequent on stricter blockades unemployment has greatly increased and numbers of factories have closed down. The Government has introduced a bill for national relief of the unemployed. The expenditure is estimated to amount to £650,000. The Bill provides for feeding and lodging with special grants for large families.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

COALITION CABINET UNLIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

A Coalition Cabinet is unlikely as the Right opposes the Left's demand for constitutional reform.

CARDINAL MERCIER TO VISIT ROME.

ON IMPORTANT POLITICAL MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 4.

The Pope has requested General Falkenhausen, Governor of Belgium, to permit Cardinal Mercier to visit Rome on an important political mission. A conditional passport has been promised.

TANK WITH A BEAK.

A NEW GERMAN EXPERIMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says that the Germans are experimenting with tank fitted with a beak to assist it in crossing trenches. A small conning tower for observation purposes projects from the roof and the armour comes well down protecting the caterpillars. The tank carries a three-inch gun and two machine-guns.

LORD SELBORNE ON COMMON WEALTH.

THE GREATEST INSTRUMENT FOR HUMAN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Oct. 4.

Speaking at Birmingham Lord Selborne said that the Commonwealth was the greatest instrument the world had ever seen for human progress and if properly organised was the greatest guarantee of future peace. The Crown and Monarchy constituted an essential instrument in the maintenance of the British Commonwealth.

PROBABLE STATE OF PARTIES IN SCOTLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PERTH, Oct. 4.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Oct. 4.

After State elections the probable states of the parties will be Ministerialists thirty-two, and Official Labourites sixteen.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

COALITION RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

After the Democratic conference had passed a resolution by 766 votes to 688 in favour of a coalition government, amendments were carried excluding the participation of the bourgeois elements connected with the Korniloff movement, also the cadets. The coalition resolution was subsequently rescinded.

The "Noveye Vremya" states that the Government is willing to accept the suggestion of the conference for the immediate summoning of the provisional parliament representative of all classes to which the Government would be responsible pending the formation of the Constituent assembly.

SEQUEL TO DESPATCH OF ULTIMATUM.

SEAMEN'S COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 4.

The Government has dissolved the Seamen's Committee of the Baltic fleet owing to the despatch of the ultimatum and has ordered the election of a new committee.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE NOT TO DISSOLVE.

TILL PROVISIONAL PARLIAMENT IS ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

The Democratic Conference has decided not to dissolve until a provisional parliament has been established.

GERMANY AND SEPARATE PEACE.

KUEHLMANN DENIES RUSSIAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Oct. 4.

A Berlin telegram says, that Kuehlmann denies the Russian report that Germany proposed a separate peace with either France or Great Britain.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

NEW RATES IN NEW YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 4.

The Suez Canal dues commencing in the new year for unloaded and loaded ships will be eight and a half francs a ton of forty cubic feet.

TEA SALES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 4.

At tea auctions to-day 7,544 packages of Ceylon were offered. The demand was active and the prices firm for all descriptions.

MESSRS. MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

MORE MOSLEM DEMANDS FOR RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the Muslims of Nagore and Negapatam held under the auspices of the Muslim Association, Nagore, presided over by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Tampi Marakar, a resolution requesting cancelment of the internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and other Muslims was passed and communicated to the Viceroy.

JAPANESE MISSION TO AMERICA.

"THE TIMES" ON ITS SUCCESS.

GERMAN INTRIGUES EXPOSED.

BARON ISHII'S EXPOSITION OF JAPANESE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Oct. 4.

"The Times" in an editorial article on the success of the Japanese mission to America, headed by Baron Ishii, Foreign Minister, dwells on the failure of long-standing German intrigues to create enmity between the United States and Japan, and refers to the obtuseness with which the Germans have persisted in hugging this darling design, notably by a shower of press articles seeking to prove that friendship between America and Japan is impossible, and by the recent invitation to Japan to join Mexico against the United States. The Japanese have long observed the German methods with patient vigilance. It is really stupid of the Germans to suppose Americans could be filled with suspicion and enmity by the Power which seized Tsingtau.

JAPANESE V. GERMAN FAR-EASTERN POLICY.

The paper warmly eulogises Baron Ishii, particularly his exposition of Japan's whole-hearted attitude towards the war and the broad-minded enunciation of views regarding the development and protection of China. The latter is contrasted with the policy of Germany whose Far-Eastern aspirations and intentions are entirely unaltruistic.

U. S. BOND ISSUES.

TO RAISE 14,000 MILLION DOLLARS THIS YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WISCONSIN, Oct. 4.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Oct. 4.

Mr. McAdoo in a speech here said that excluding taxation the United States would have to raise by bond issues in the current year 14,000 million dollars for war purposes. He added that success was certain

SIR W. LAURIER.

TO RESIGN LIBERAL LEADERSHIP,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Oct. 4.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Oct. 4.

Sir W. Laurier has intimated his intention of resigning the leadership of the Liberal Party.

LUXBURG'S DILEMMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 4.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Oct. 4.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining a safe conduct Luxburg has asked for permission to reside on a farm in the interior. The Government has refused. No train or ship will be placed at his disposal. It is reported that he will leave in an automobile for Chile.

S. S. LANCASHIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Oct. 3.

The s. s. Lancashire, which is the newest addition to the Bibby line fleet, will be under the command of Captain E. Robin. Various improvements have been introduced in her accommodation and particular attention is drawn to the intention of the owners also to supply to their other steamers similar improvements In the case to take to the boats, the launch would be able lifeboat (in addition to the regular Board of Trade outfit) a watertight and an airtight case twenty people. Another new vessel the Yorkshide is now in the builder's hands.

THE RIFLE AS "QUEEN OF ARMS,"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, Oct. 2.—Recent movements in the open emphasise the fact that the rifle is a dominant arm above bombs and grenades, and for facilitating the movement of the infantry it is still the "Queen of Arms." Wars of manoeuvre will be decided by rifle in future. The automatic rifle is better evan than machine guns which artillery locate.

VIOLENT TYPHOON SWEEPS OVER TOKIO.

100,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

355 KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Oct. 3.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

A typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Tokio on Monday and lasted four hours. One hundred thousand persons are homeless, three hundred and fifty-five are dead and missing and a number injured. Thousands of houses are demolished or damaged and communications are interrupted. The damage is worse in the country owing to devastating inundations.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Oct. 4.

The Admiralty announces that arrivals during the week numbered 2680 and the departures 2742. Eleven steamers over 1,600 tons and two under were sunk. Sixteen were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals.	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 13	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2309	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2379	2331	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	8	27
,, 29	2716	2680	33	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
,, 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2642	13	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
,, 17	2897	2903	27	5	5	31
,, 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	16
,, 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
,, 18	p28	2920	14	4	8	19
,, 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	15
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
,, 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13
,, 15	2778	2868	14	2	3	13
,, 22	2838	1764	15	3	3	12
,, 29	2629	2680	18	5	6	6
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
,, 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
,, 19	2693	2737	8	11	1	6
,, 26	2795	2691	13	2	2	10
Oct. 3	2380	2742	11	2	0	16

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Oct. 4.

During the week ending September 30th 482 steamers arrived in Italian ports and 436 left. Two sailing ships above one hundred tons were sunk and three below.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

French shipping returns show that 998 vessels arrived at French ports during the week and 989 sailed. Five vessels above 1,600 tons and four under were sunk.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 3.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Muslim League will be held on the 8th instant at 5 p.m., in the open air near the Victoria Town Hall to urge upon the Viceroy to reconsider the case of the interned Muslims, Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and to release them at an early date.

BRITISH SALONIKA COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY OBSERVATION POST DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., Oct. 5.

A British communiqué from Salonika says: Our aeroplanes carried out a very successful raid on an extensive scale bombing camps and dumps on Belashitza Planina. They machine-gunned the troops scattering them and brought down a hostile aeroplane. The Cavalary drove out enemy detachments at Jenimah, southward of Seres and destroyed an observation post.

MRS. BESANT ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

"SPLIT" CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The Congress split has at last been made up. The old Congress Reception Committee met to-day under the presidency of Rai Baikunta Nath Sen, and adopted a resolution electing Mrs. Besant as the President of the next Congress, and withdrawing the request to the general Secretaries of the Congress to refer the matter to the All-India Congress Committee. The new Reception Committee also met and has approved of the above resolutions, after which it was dissolved and amalgamated with the old committee.

CALCUTTA LEADERS ARRIVING AT A COMPROMISE.

MRS BESANT TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

To settle finally the differences between the two parties of the Congress Reception Committee, a meeting of the old Reception Committee will be held this afternoon, Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen presiding, and for the election of Mrs. Besant as president of the next Congress. The meeting will next accept the new members and office-bearers of the new Reception Committee.

MRS. BESANT AT CALCUTTA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Mrs. Besant accompanied by Messrs. Arundale and Wadia arrived here this morning by the Madras mail and was given an enthusiastic reception. Several thousands assembled at the station comprising a large number of Marwaris, a great number of them bearing the green and red flag. On arrival she was received by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. B. Chakraburty, Mr. C. R. Das and members of the Tagore family. From the station she was taken to the Theosophical Society. The route of the procession was decorated with festoons and flags of red and green with inscriptions "Home Rule is the only rule." There were large crowds on balconies and house tops on both sides of the route who cheered Mrs. Besant as her carriage passed. Prominent Bengalee ladies were assembled at particular places *en route*, and threw flowers on Mrs. Besant's head.

At the Theosophical Society she was received by Mr. Motilal Ghose and others. She will receive this evening an address of welcome from the members of the Theosophical Society and will proceed to Allahabad to-night by the Punjab Mail.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS. BESANT

At a meeting of the Fraternity Theosophical Lodge, Saharanpur held on the 20th September 1917, under the Chairmanship of Dr. U. N. Banerji President of the Lodge, Rai S. P. Sanyal Sahib proposed that an expression of the gratitude of the Lodge be conveyed to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council for releasing Mrs. Annie Besant, and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and Wadia, from internment, and of hearty congratulations to Mrs. Besant and Messrs Arundale and Wadia on their freedom. The proposal was duly seconded carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were passed at a largely attended meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association held on Tuesday last, with Mr. M. Subedar, in the chair:—

Resolution No. 1:—"That this public meeting of the residents of Matunga held the auspices of the Matunga Residents Association expresses its gratification at the action of Government in releasing Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia in accordance with the expression of public opinion and also expresses its thanks to Lord Willingdon for revoking the order excluding Mrs. Besant from this presidency.

Proposed by Mr. Velji Lakhamsi.

Seconded by Mr. M. G. Sabuwala.

Resolution No. 2:—"That this public meeting desires to convey its sincerest congratulations and appreciation to the released persons for their active services in the National Cause, and also thanks Sir Subramania Iyer for the services he has rendered in rousing public opinion of this country.

Proposed by Mr. Jivraj G. Nansey.

Seconded by Mr. Chothani.

PROGRESS OF OUR TROOPS.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., Oct. 5.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says, "We attacked at six this morning on a wide front eastward of Ypres. Our troops are making satisfactory progress and a number of prisoners have already been taken.

ADOPTION OF AIR REPRISALS.

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., Oct. 5.

Reuter's Agency learns on the highest authority that the Government has decided to adopt air reprisals.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE

A CASE OF DEPARTMENTAL SYMPATHY.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL INTERVIEWED;

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The situation is unchanged, so far as the men are concerned, and any reports of division in their camp can only be interested, as they are unfounded. Notwithstanding the extremely heavy downpour of rain, which has continued all day to-day, the men assembled on the maidan, as is now their wont, and after sometime dispersed. Some of the men who were interviewed to-day, expressed their determination to hold out to the end, if need be. They would only return to duty if they got a more adequate assurance than the authorities have hitherto given, and if their claims were met in a spirit of substantial justice. Promises had repeatedly been made in the past, they added, without ever being fulfilled.

The English mails arrived by the overland route yesterday and the delivery was effected in the afternoon to-day. I hear that all the mails have not been cleared. A second mail is expected to-morrow and notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the authorities, it has not been quite so easy for them to cope with the work, with any fair chance of success.

The number of complaints addressed to the authorities is multiplying and some of the letters published elsewhere to-day must give a fairly good idea of the temper in which the complainants are. There are not only needless delays but also misdeliveries of letters or no deliveries at all in several cases.

SOME MORE TYPICAL INSTANCES.

My attention has been drawn to some cases of misdeliveries of even registered letters. Ordinarily, one would believe that Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., are sufficiently well known and their post would receive sufficient care. I learn that a registered letter addressed to them was delivered at the Tata's and the latter kindly forwarded it to the proper addresses this morning. A second case of a registered letter being misdelivered was in connection with an important office, and instead of the registered letter being delivered at the proper office in Medows Street it was forcibly delivered at another office in Hornby Road! I referred the other day to some letters addressed to well known people like Hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal and Mr. Justice Kajiji having found their way to the D. L. O. I have learnt to-day from a reliable quarter that some portion of H. E. Lord Willingdon's post similarly strayed into the D. L. O. and was thence sent back to the sorting department for being passed on to the proper quarter, thereby involving some considerable delay. The D.-G. of posts is also not exempt from such fate and not only is there some delay in the delivery of his letters, but some of the letters are said to have actually strayed. All this is no doubt, proof of great efficiency, of which readers have heard a great deal. I hope the public will not grudge the Post Office the compliment which it thus so richly deserves.

AN EVIDENCE OF OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

Yesterday, I stated how eloquent Mr. Murtrie was in praise of Sir William Maxwell and his great sympathy for the humble toilers under his charge. Readers should be able to appreciate the truth of it by the following instance. Soon after August 1914 the disposal of the Inward English mails was transferred to the G. P. O. from the Sea Post Office, Mr. Murtrie, who was then the Presidency Postmaster issued a G. O. (No. 199/277-4, Miscellaneous dated 10th February 1915 as confirmed by G. O. No. 138/2774 Volunteers dated 21st October 1915), calling for volunteers from among "the clerks of the G. P. O. and town sub-offices" for sorting out the entire Inward English Mail. The officials who were willing to work, such work being in addition to their daily work, were promised an overtime allowance of Rs. 3 per mail. The local sorters (I believe the overseers) and readers were promised overtime allowance of Re. 1 per mail and postmen and packers annas 8 per mail. The selected officials were required to undergo a short period of training, which, it appears lasted for two months nearly. Several clerks came forward and have been since doing the overtime duty. Until 1st April, 1916, that is for over a year, the promised allowance was never given and when it was given effect to, the "volunteers" got Rs. 2-8-0 instead of Rs. 3, which Mr. Murtrie had promised. I hear that the sympathetic D.-G. had first of all intended to give Rs. 5 per mail, and when the intention came to be given effect to, the rate was reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-8-0! Besides, the overtime allowance was not sanctioned for the whole of the time the men were working. Sanction was given effect to from 1st April 1916, and the loyal services prior to that date were apparently regarded as having been rendered gratuitously. An application was submitted to Sir William Maxwell as early as 19th June, 1916, stating *inter alia*: "When it is remembered that our work was often done under the most trying circumstances, after long waiting and sleepless vigils, owing to the extremely irregular arrivals and departures of the Mail packet, it will be readily conceded that these volunteers could not have offered their services for the mere love of work, but the repeated promises (vide General Orders copies attached) of an adequate if not a handsome over time allowance was the principal cause which led them to preserve in spite of most discouraging conditions under which the work had to be performed." A reply has yet to be vouchsafed to this representation. I am further told that the overseers and readers, though supposed to be in receipt of this extra allowance, have never, in fact, got it, since they have not been allowed to draw more than Rs. 33 in any one month. Their pay is Rs. 30 and they are entitled to grain compensation allowance of Rs. 3. Thus, even if they do not work extra in connection with the English mail, they are entitled to draw Rs. 33 per month. I have carefully enquired into the matter and found no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL INTERVIEWED.

The Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association was favoured this noon with a reply to its letter and reminder to the Director-General, asking for an interview. An appointment was given for 5 o'clock this evening, and the five members who had been nominated by the Association for the purpose called on the D.-G. at the appointed hour. The result of the interview may be said to be *nil*. The deputation complained to the D.-G. of the great inconvenience that had been caused to the mercantile community by the strike and urged him to obviate the trouble by recalling the men. They also suggested a conference of representatives of leading mercantile associations and influential people. The D.-G. seems to have assured them that he was perfectly willing to take back the readers and overseers as also the postmen if they joined duty immediately and unconditionally. He seems to have been careful to explain to the Association's representatives that he was willing to improve the grade of readers and overseers up to Rs. 40, a statement which has been brought out in the communiqué. It is understood that he was unwilling to budge an inch from the position disclosed in the Government communiqué. The idea of a conference, as was suggested by the deputation, seems to have been received by him very coldly. The impression left on the minds of the deputation is, it appears, that the D.-G. means practically to do nothing beyond expressing pious intentions. I learn Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was among the callers to-day and it was not possible to ascertain what transpired between him and the D.-G., though I gather that the D.-G., had no other answer to give him than the one vouchsafed to the deputation of the Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The communiqué loyally reiterates what was contained in a similar document that emanated from Simla a fortnight ago. The only point to note is that the D.-G. is prepared to create a new grade of Rs. 40 after the men have returned to duty for some time. The introduction of this saving clause is presumably intended to maintain unimpaired the "izzat" of the postal bureaucracy. It is now beyond doubt that the communiqué is the outcome of round table conferences at Ganeshkhind, to which the D.-G., had been twice summoned. The communiqué says that "the attitude taken up by the strikers is unreasonable," but it is not clear whether this refers to their demanding more pay or their going on strike or both. In the case of the Government of India, there was case of the Government of India, there was at least this excuse that they were not in touch with the local situation. The same cannot be said of the Local Government, which has had enough opportunity to appreciate both sides of the question and also the inconvenience and loss to the public. Before coming out with an apologia of this nature, Government might have as well taken counsel with leading members of the public and also made direct and first-hand inquiries into the grievances of the men. The hasty and partial solicitude on the part of Government exhibited by the Press Note must be strongly deprecated

It might at first sight appear from the communiqué that the attitude of the authorities is very reasonable and satisfactory and that they have done all they could to meet the men's claims. If one looks at the matter closely, it will not be difficult to find that the concession amounts practically to nothing. The "Grades"—as distinguished from the number of appointments—except the Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 grades, which are not revised are improved by Re. 1 each. In the highest grade of Rs. 30, the number remains the same, while in the remaining grades, it is raised thus:

Postmen 1st grade plus 29.
Postmen 2nd grade plus 51.
Postmen 3rd grade plus 26.
Postmen 4th grade minus 106.

Appointments actually increased plus or decreased minus.

After all, these increases, it must be remembered, are what is owing to the men all these years. What the men are demanding is on the other hand, that their "grades" should be improved in some material way. This point, although previously raised in these columns, has not hitherto been met. The authorities are obviously so much obsessed with their own infallibility that they have not realised the essential difference between the two. As regards the statement that "the minimum emoluments of a probationary postman including grain compensation allowance would practically always amount to Rs. 17-8-0" etc., it must be pointed out that it does not affect the men's case. Under the D.-G.'s new dispensation the probationary postman's pay has been raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 and including grain compensation he will be getting Rs. 15-8-0, the additional Rs. 2 possibly being the overtime allowance that he may get for delivering the English mails, provided these are not less than four in a month. These allowances the men were already getting and there is nothing new about it. It is quite evident that the Government is anxious to help the Department; but to attempt an elaborate justification of it by stating misleading facts is scarcely a useful way of doing it.

DARBAR FOR SARDARS OF GUJARAT POSTPONED.

With reference to a previous notification in which his Excellency the Governor announced that he would hold a Darbar for the Sardars of Gujarat at Ahmedabad on the 5th instant, his Excellency is now pleased to intimate that, owing to the severity of plague at Ahmedabad, his Excellency is advised that it would be unsafe to assemble a large number of Sardars there with their followers. His Excellency's visit to Ahmedabad is therefore postponed *sine die* and the Darbar for the Sardars of Gujarat will not be held pending further orders.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS.

ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST,

The following resolution, among others, was passed by the Matunga Residents' Association, at a meeting held on Tuesday last:

"This meeting meeting of the residents of Matunga puts on record the serious inconvenience to which they are put on account of the postal strike and respectfully appeal the Government to intervene and to bring to an end the present state of affairs which is causing acute discomfort and considerable loss to the public. The provisional arrangements at present provided are absolutely inadequate and have given no satisfaction to the Indian Mercantile Community and public at large."

Proposed by Mr. Halai,
Seconded by Mr. Nanavati.
Supported by Mr. Ramdev Goolraj.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We send herewith copy of a letter which has been addressed by us to the Presidency Postmaster.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS, & Co.,

Apollo Street,
Bombay, 4th October, 1917.

To
The Presidency Postmaster,
Bombay.

Gentleman:—

On the 2nd instant the International Banking Corporation presented us three bills £71. 18 4. £238. £8. and £221 16. 10 for acceptance, being for fruits shipped by our friends Messrs. William Cluff Company from San Francisco.

Since then we have been expecting to get our envelope from the said friends, but so far upto writing early this afternoon, no letters and no invoices have been received. You will appreciate that without invoices we are likely to be put to great inconvenience, the more so if the steamer or steamers carrying the goods arrive. We will be obliged if you will see to delivery of mails in time.

We send you herewith a letter dated 27th September 1917, posted from Hornby Road, which bears the delivery-marks of 28th September and 2nd October but which was delivered on the 3rd instant. Allow us to congratulate you on this miracle of dispatch as the distance between two adresses is not more than 1000feet and it has taken seven days for the letter to be delivered. Lest you may not believe it, we send you the original letter and the envelope for your satisfaction, and may we add, your edification.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS, & Co.,

Apollo Street,
Bombay, 4th October, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Times of India" says that potal deliveries are now regular and normal. On the 2nd instant among other letters handed to my peon by a Postman I found to my surprise a letter addressed to Sir Stanley Reed, Editor "Times of India." I had it sent to the "Times" Office immediately with a peon. Does this show that the deliveries are normal? Let the "Times" reply.—Yours, etc.

PUBLICO.,

Bombay, 4th October, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of our yesterday's letter we beg to inform you that an insured letter for Rs. 590 dated 19th September 1917, addressed to us by the National Stores, Kumbakonam, was delivered to us by the postal authorities to-day. We send the envelope herewith for your perusal, from which you can see that the same bears the postal dated stamp of 19th September 1917, of Kumbakonam and was received in the Post Office here on the 24th September 1917, as stamped thereon; while it was delivered to us to-day after a period of eight days.

The amount sent by our customer was against the payment and R/R or goods supplied to them, but owing to the Postal delay in delivery of the insured letter the goods are liable for demurrage, for which and other loss in trade we want to know who will be responsible?—Yours, etc.

V. V. JERAJANI,
Manager.
The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores & Co. Ltd.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to bring to your notice a case of fraud due to a letter, which my brother expected being miscarried through the Post Office.

My brother asked his friends at Amraoti to send here by Railway Parcel his vessels and utensils which he had left there. On inquiry it was ascertained that the parcel had come, but the letter containing Railway Receipt had not arrived. The Parcel clerk at the Victoria Station was requested not to deliver the parcel to any one without first consulting a particular man, who is also a railway employee. The expected letter did not come to hand, but after two days same one produced the Railway Receipt and took delivery of the parcel. The clerk in charge forgot to consult the other clerk and when asked about the parcel, replied that it was delivered the previous day to the man who brought the Railway Receipt and who signed in the delivery book exactly as the name appeared on the Railway Receipt and not as appeared on the parcel, (names on Railway Receipts are generally not accurate).

Now, may I ask, who should be held responsible for this loss of the parcel which was worth about Rs. 60 —Yours, etc.

X. V. Z.

Bombay, 4th October, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been keenly perusing the letters that every day appear in your valuable paper re the Postman's strike, and understand therefrom that the Postal authorities show to the public that they have now made satisfactory arrangements for the letter-deliveries, and with a view to contradict their statement, enclosed herein, I send you the original letter (with cover thereto) from the B. S. N. Co. Ltd. (Bombay) No. 1066/1877 dated the 17th Ultimo. From the postal stamps on the envelope, you will please observe that the posting stamp is of 18th September and that the delivery stamp is of 28th September, but this was received by me only yesterday the 3rd instant in the evening. This is the state of letters that is posted

From the correspondence you will please find that to secure a passage on an upward journey, the fare was to be paid to the Company before the 20th September, whilst the letter that was sent in time has reached me only yesterday. Is this the satisfactory arrangement arrived at by the postal authorities?—Yours, etc.

L. J. KALE,

Bombay, 4th October, 1917.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S PRESS NOTE

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The Governor in Council has had under consideration the question of the postal strike in Bombay.

The present grading of the postmen as compared with that existing on 1st July last is as follows:—

Former number of appointments	Revised number of appointments	
Rs.	Rs.	
30*	104*	*Overseer and reader postmen.
25	133	
20	178	
18	223	
17	0	
16	128	
15	0	
14	71†	†Probationary postmen.
12	0	
837	837	

Under this scale the minimum emoluments of a probationary postman including grain compensation allowance would practically always amount to Rs. 17-8-0. It is also to be noted that a large number of the other men constantly act in grades higher than their own in leave vacancies, etc. The additional cost to Government of the grading amounts to Rs. 1,090 a month.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is also prepared to create a new grade of Rs. 40 after the men have returned to duty for some time and in point of fact this grade would have been in existence already but for the occurrence of the strike.

The Governor in Council is therefore satisfied that the attitude taken up by the strikers is unreasonable. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the various local Government Departments in Bombay should give all the assistance in their power to the Postal Authorities in reestablishing the service.

Local bodies should also be requested to assist as far as possible. The officers concerned should correspond direct with the Postmaster-General in this matter.

BAKR-ID RIOTS.

LAWLESSNESS IN SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Oct. 4.

The trouble which commenced with the Bakr-Id riots in the district of Shahabad has not subsided. The aggressive mob of the rioters has now been augmented by fresh recruits from far and near and has resolved itself into predatory gangs, pillaging the Mohamedan population in particular, and at times having no objection to molest the Hindus. The scense of their action are numerous. Yesterday they paid a visit to a railway station and looted it. Panic prevails among the Mahomedans of Arrah and many of their women-folk left the place in haste. The authorities have taken all measures to ensure quiet in the town and have sent for military help from outside the provinces, but they are largely hampered by the quick movements of the marauders and the hesitation of the villagers to give information of their whereabouts. The list of plundered villages is long. A meeting was held at Arrah, when some local Hindu Mukhtears exhorted their co-religionists to keep the peace. Reports of desecration of mosques and outrages on women have reached. It is stated that if the movement is not checked it may spread elsewhere.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended the Body Guard Sports on Wednesday afternoon at Ganeshkind.

The Hon. Sir William Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

H. E. the Governor has nominated Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council for the period during which the Bombay Medical Registration Act Amendment Bill is under consideration in the Council.

The Bombay Government have nominated Mr. Charles Norman Seddon, I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in place of the Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge, resigned.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The storm has crossed the coast into Orissa and is moving north-west. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Konkan and North Hyderabad; local in Bengal, Gujarat and Malabar. The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Tavoy, and Toungoo two; Monywa three; Saugor Island two; False Point four; Cuttack three; Deesa one; Rajkot three; Veraval and Indore one and a half; Seoni two; Malegaon and Aurangabad one; Bombay one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Chota Nagpur and neighbourhood.

The Governor of Madras announces that this year there will again be competitions like those held last year in connection with Ladies' Depot Union Jack fete.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR HOME RULE.

MRS. NAIDU ON THE NEED FOR UNITY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 4.

Mrs. Sarojani Naidu, who has been paying a visit to Delhi, yesterday evening addressed an open air meeting held under the auspices of the Home Rule League in Queen's Garden. There was a large attendance. Among others there were a few ladies present. Speaking about Home Rule, Mrs. Naidu said that it was a term that caused much misunderstanding, yet in whatever sense it was taken, it was a very simple creed. People said that the educated Indians were agitating for something they did not understand. They were creating new phrases. The speaker said that it was not a thing altogether foreign to their civilisation. It was as old as life itself. The whole basis of their national history has been this, that they have always kept in their hands the secret of Home Rule. In agitating for Home Rule they were only asking for what was their heredistary right. In the days of the Moghul Kings, conquered Hindus were given power and those, who were to be chained, became advisers and councillors. In the reign of Akbar the Hindus were in all departments of administration. The result was not anarchy or misrule, and there was not one instance of mistrust of power. Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said that politicians told them of certain details of reform and that certain things ought to be in their hands. The speaker said that they wanted progress for their men and women and franchise for the educated and uneducated. They wanted moral and material progress for their people. They did not want to be judged by any generous concessions.

Speaking about education, Mrs. Naidu said that the bane of the modern system of education was that it failed to make men and women of them. They lost what was best in them and could not acquire what was best in foreigners. The educational policy should be revised not to create only a system, but to give, the people real culture which made character. Education must be given primarily in the vernacular. Dealing with the question of female education, she said the home was the unit of Home Rule and it was primarily necessary that women, who ruled there, should be educated. Mrs. Naidu then spoke about the necessity of Hindu-Moslem unity in all spheres of life. She concluded by saying that, before they asked for franchise or power, they should be united. Unity was the fundamental necessity for Swaraj.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker, proposed by Haziqulmulk Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan on behalf of the citizens of Delhi, the meeting concluded.

GENERAL MAUDE'S VICTORY.

EFFECT ON GERMAN PLANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Germans are unable to withdraw more troops from the Russian front owing to the progress of reorganisation in Russia, and the expectation of the Turks sending troops to south Russia must now remain unrealised owing to General Maude's victory. The Balkans and Egypt will also benefit.

AMERICA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

American war progress has been rapid on the lines of Lord Kitchener's army and America will be a first class military power early next year.

INTERNAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Germans are increasing their peace manoeuvres as they fear a limitation of neutral food supplies owing to the American embargo on exports. German officers state that the internal situation is grave, but there is no starvation. The German spirit, good at the beginning of fighting, breaks rapidly in defeat. Officers are unable to hold on, once driven back by the British. The English Divisions have made some glorious records.

ENEMY PLACES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Recd. 1-10 a.m., Oct. 5.

The Admiralty states that the naval aircraft bombed St. Denis Westrem, Zeebrugge lock-gates, Bruges dock and Thourout rail junction. All machines returned.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 13,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for Safe Custody (par value), Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15, Rs. 2,600; Indian War Loan (earmarked for his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund), Rs. 15,00,000 ..... 29,82,997 14 2

Rs. 56,70,719 9 9

A. LOGIE,
Actg. Honorary Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

(Continued from page 6.)

the Judicial Committee Act, 1833, I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state that having given the matter their most careful consideration, their Lordships are unable to advise his Majesty to comply with the prayer of the petition.

I am at the same time, to point out that there are no sufficient reasons for believing that the High Courts of India have not ample jurisdiction to determine the validity of Acts of Indian Legislature, and that if the petitioner failed to obtain redress in the High Court of Madras, it would be open to her to apply in the usual way for special leave to appeal to the King-in-Council.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) ALOMORIC FITZROY.

It will thus be seen that the question of the constitutionality of the India Defence Act which was intended to be raised before the Privy Council can now be raised before the High Courts in this country. It would be advisable therefore, to apply, say, to the Calcutta High Court on behalf of some of the detenus with a view to raise the questions so ably and exhaustively argued out in the petition presented to his Majesty as stated above, and which was drawn up by such eminent counsel as Sir John Simon and others, and if the question is decided against the applicants, to carry the case in appeal to the final tribunal in England. Such discussion of the matter before the Courts of Justice and temperate agitation in the press must make it evident to the Government of India that the subject of internments cannot be dropped by the authorities, if the public dissatisfaction with regard to the subject which is so strong is to be allayed.

I have purposely refrained from adverting to the cases of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali on which the attention of All-India has anxiously converged. They stand in a position apart and raise exceptional questions requiring separate treatment.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Statement of accounts of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, as at 30th September, 1917:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash	53,43,199	13	7
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital	39,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police on account of American Mission Hospital, Basra	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 6,600; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	2,74,843	12	8
	Rs. 56,70,719	9	3

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
St. John Ambulance Association	5,000	0	0
Red Cross Depot	67,846	11	0
Belgian Relief Fund	22,559	1	6
Servian Red Cross Fund	3,750	0	0
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund	6,500	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	3,76,466	15	4
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots, etc.)	74,418	9	9
Red Cross War Fund	75,000	0	0
St. John's and British Red Cross Associations	30,000	0	0
For improving the amenities of the Troops	1,70,800	0	0
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Sind Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	1,550	0	0
Poona Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	73,847	3	11
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	10,000	0	0
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	29,700	13	10
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children	15,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Division	3,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia	5,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur District	5,000	0	0
For relief of wounded soldiers and relations of deceased soldiers in Satara District	1,000	0	0
Commandant, Military Depot, Deolali	11,000	0	0
East Indies Station Naval Fund	10,000	0	0
Willingdon Club for sick and wounded soldiers in Poona	3,000	0	0
Men's Club of Amara	5,000	0	0
Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden	29,481	12	3
Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre	50,000	0	0
Willingdon Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers	4,000	0	0
Payments for comforts, etc., to Troops (through Women's Branch)	42,782	12	3
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	Rs. 11,41,672	15	10
	6,000	0	0
St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun	13,58,075	12	8
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	30,000	0	0
Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona	10,000	0	0
Grant towards the equipment of Electric Installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona	1,600	0	9
Grant for the purchase of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital	1,200	0	0
Grant for the purchase of Band instruments for the No. 34 (The Welsh) General Hospital, Deolali	1,23,922	5	11
Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars	15,250	9	2
Sundries (stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.)	Rs. 26,87,721	11	7
	1,65,397-14-2;		
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 30-9-1907, Rs.			

(Continued in Column 5.)

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Mr. MONTAGU

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The storm that went inland near Cuttack yesterday disappeared and a new one is lying off Orissa coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India west, in Central Provinces, and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, south-east of United Provinces, south-east Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein three; Monywa one; Mergui eleven; Tavoy eight; Neemuch one and half; Indore and Raipur one; Chanda one and half; Jagdalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bihar and Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th Oct. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Oct 4th, 1916	June 1st to Oct 4th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	1.46	83 21	30.71	73.83

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m. — a.m., 8 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.672	Inch
Temperature of Air	79.4	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6	„
Dew Point	75.6	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.8 3	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2	„
Minimum do.	75.9	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW, W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	220	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.89	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.08	„
Do. do. year	84.73	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 4th Oct.	1.58	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.		h. m.	ft.	in.		h. m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	4	m	1 20	29	5	m	7 14	17	10
Fri.	5	m	1 13a	27	5	m	7 15a	14	9
		m	2 6	28	7	m	8 1	18	10
Sat.	6	m	1 57a	26	4	m	7 55a	15	11
		m	2 55	27	5	m	8 55	19	11
Sun.	7	m	3 43a	25	11	m	8 37a	17	2
		m	3 49	26	4	m	10 12	20	8
Mon.	8	m	4 36a	23	11		9 27a	18	6
		m	4 52	25	4	m	0 0a	20	11
		m	4 43a	23	2		10 36a	19	7
Tues	9	m	5 31	24	11		1 19a	20	6
		m	6 17	24	11				
Wed.	10	m	6 26a	22	11	m	0 27	20	1
		m	7 42	25	0	m	2 15a	19	10
			8 0a	23	6				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise:	Sunset
„ 4 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 26m
„ 5 (Friday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 26m.
„ 6 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 25m.
„ 7 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 24m.
„ 8 (Monday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 24m.
„ 9 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 23m.
„ 10 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 22m.

Phases of the Moon :— d. h. m.

Last Quarter	8	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.10 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has risen but is still generally in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.71in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.17in. and Mount Abu 0.70in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual except in lower Sind. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local elsewhere; Rajkot has had 2.76in., Veraval 1.46in., Ahmedabad 0.38in., Deesa 1.15in. and Indore 1.25in. Skies are lightly clouded in north Gujarat and moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.15in., Saugor 0.12in., Hoshangabad 0.19in., Khandwa 0.25in., Akola 0.38in., Amraoti 0.51in., Nagpur 1.13in. and Chanda 0.14in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general, Bombay has had 1.46in., Mormugao 0.18in. and Karwar 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.90in., Aurangabad 1.20in. and Nizamabad 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—The Simla Weather Summary for the 2nd instant reported that a storm had crossed the Orissa coast on that day. The pressure changes of yesterday were therefore thought to indicate that the depression had advanced to the neighbourhood of Raipur. The Simla Weather Summary for the 3rd instant, however, states that the original depression had disappeared after crossing the coast and a new one was lying off that coast. The area of low pressure noticed at Raipur yesterday was therefore only an area of relative low pressure. The fresh depression reported appears to be influencing the weather in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Peninsula and in the Konkan but has decreased in Central India West and Malabar; it has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Gujarat and local in Kathiawar, Central India West, east Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan, while some showers have occurred in Malabar and the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, north Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and local rain in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. A few showers are possible in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 4th of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.9	70.6	45	..	0	..
Do. (3rd Oct.)	90.7	76.8	43	..	0	—0.01
Jask				..	0	—0.06
Do. (3rd Oct.)	98.5	8.25	27	..	0	—0.17
Muskat	93.5	8.06	53	..	0	—0.17
Do. (3rd Oct.)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.7	72.5	69	..	18.13	+13.40
Rawalpindi ..	89.8	62.2	72	..	39.05	+17.16
Lahore	90.2	68.9	65	..	26.64	+11.49
Hissar	91.1	71.6	79	..	29.37	..
Ambala	91.7	70.1	79	..	40.09	+16.57
Delhi	90.1	76.0	72	..	28.24	+4.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.0	77.9	72	..	38.94	+14.45
Mainpuri	92.4	76.6	81	..	30.10	+6.04
Jhansi	90.6	75.2	85	0.71	43.94	+8.74
Cawnpore	91.4	78.3	81	..	45.34	+12.53
Allahabad	89.8	78.2	86	..	38.63	+8.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.5	72.4	63	..	19.28	+8.02
Karachi	84.6	72.7	91	..	4.24	—1.89
Ajmer	85.7	73.4	90	..	42.34	+23.46
Jaipore	89.8	73.9	74	..	40.51	+24.68
Kotah	87.8	76.6	91	0.17	54.69	+28.06
Mount Abu ..	75.0	67.4	85	0.70	12065	+62.39
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	92.6	75.9	69	..	21.32	+8.01
Dwarka	85.0	76.9	90	..	12.77	—0.92
Veraval	79.0	72.0	90	1.46	20.45	+9.39
Rajpor	85.1	71.3	82	2.76	32.29	+6.76
Bijaynagar Para	86.0	75.2	90	0.04	27.30	+7.60
Surat	86.8	76.1	87	0.05	31.84	+1.73
Ahmedabad ..	90.7	76.7	90	0.38	39.20	+10.38
Deesa	92.8	76.8	91	1.15	49.26	+26.02
Neemuch	85.1	73.2	88	..	34.44	+24.34
Indore	84.1	72.1	88	1.25	32.40	+7.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85.3	76.8	87	0.15	55.87	+4.03
Saugor	85.8	73.0	93	0.12	50.90	+6.05
Hoshangabad ..	84.9	74.0	93	0.19	61.27	+6.45
Khandwa	87.0	75.3	91	0.25	28.50	+0.89
Akola	84.2	74.8	94	0.38	24.82	—3.89
Amraoti	86.8	73.3	90	0.51	21.70	—7.72
Nagpur	83.7	74.7	93	1.13	46.44	+2.73
Chanda	76.9	73.0	94	0.14	49.88	+1.84
Raipur	89.3	72.7	83	..	60.78	+16 25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	76.8	95	1.46	83.21	+14.03
Ratnagiri	83.9	75.1	76	0.04	100.44	+9.09
Marmugao ..	82.3	73.0	87	0.16	99.22	+8.85
Karwar	80.0	74.0	86	0.20	124.27	+11.03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.3	63.3	89	0.90	13.57	—5.81
Ahmednagar ..	83.1	70.1	87	..	20.06	+1.57
Poona	85.0	0.9	84	..	17.00	—4.27
Sholapur	87.3	70.0	72	..	19.54	—3.80
Bijapur	83.4	67.7	82	..	20.46	+4.96
Belgaum	79.1	64.5	93	0.04	38.14	—4 98
Aurangabad ..	85.2	70.0	89	1.20	33.20	+8.70
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.9	71.8	81	0.13	38.43	+17.12
Hyderabad	86.6	71.9	80	..	22.20	—2.24
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.4	74.0	76	0.86	142.49	+11.77
Cannon	82.4	74.4	92	0.30	84.34	—2.46
Cocoun	85.7	70.4	78	..	75.41	+4.57
Colombo	83.3	77.8	87	0.49	92.60	+0.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	91.0	77.9	75	..	40.69	+16.78
Bellary	92.0	75.1	70	..	25.84	+7.41
Cuddapah	92.0	75.1	75	..	17 22	—3.14
Madras	92.1	77.4	66	..	28.80	+6.85
Bangalore	80.4	63.6	95	..	42.09	+2.14
Coimbatore ..	86.3	0.2	64	..	0.20	+0.17
Trichinopoly ..	91.0	71.1	65	..	20.01	+7.63
Negapatam	92.0	75.3	77	..	40.16	—1.02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 4th October, 1917, was 29.849 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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TEXT OF PAPAL NOTE

DISARMAMENT AND ARBITRATION.

CONDONATION OF DAMAGE.

The text of the Pope's proposals for peace, written in French, was received by the British Government in mail week. The Note, which is addressed to the Heads of the belligerent States, invites them to consider more concrete proposals which are briefly:—The diminution of armaments, the institution of arbitration, "freedom of the seas," a general condonation as to damage with certain exceptions, reciprocal restitution of occupied territory, and an examination in a conciliatory spirit of other territorial questions.

The following is a translation of the Note:—

TO THE HEADS OF THE BELLIGERENT PEOPLES.

Since the beginning of our Pontificate, amid the horrors of the terrible war let loose on Europe, we have kept in mind three things above all: to maintain perfect impartiality towards all the belligerents, as becomes him who is the common father and who loves with equal affection all His children; to strive constantly to do to all the greatest possible good, without exception of persons, without distinction of nationality or religion, as is enjoined upon us both by the Universal Law of charity and by the supreme spiritual charge confided to us by Christ; finally, as our pacifying mission equally requires, to omit nothing, as far as might be in our power, that could help to hasten the end of this calamity, by essaying to bring the peoples and their Heads to more moderate counsels and to the serene deliberations of peace—a peace "just and lasting."

Whoever has followed our work during the three sad years just elapsed has been able easily to recognize that, if we have been ever-faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our beneficent action, we have never ceased to exhort the belligerent peoples and Governments to resume their brotherhood, even though all that we have done to achieve this most noble aim has not been made public.

Towards the end of the first year of war we addressed to the nations in conflict the liveliest exhortations, and pointed out, moreover, the path along which a peace, stable and honourable for all, might be attained. Unfortunately our appeal was not heeded, and the war went on desperately, with all its horrors, for another two years; it even became more cruel, and spread, on land, on sea—nay, in the very air; upon defenceless cities, quiet villages, and their innocent inhabitants, desolation and death were seen to fall. And now none can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and intensified were yet other months, or, still worse, other years, added to this bloody triennium. Shall, then, the civilized world be nought but a field of death? And shall Europe, so glorious and flourishing, rush, as though driven by universal madness, towards the abyss, and lend her hand to her own suicide?

In a situation so fraught with anguish, in the presence of so grave a peril, we, who have no special political aim, who heed neither the suggestions nor the interests of either of the belligerent parties, but are impelled solely by the feeling of our supreme duty as the common father of the people, by the prayers of our children, who implore from us intervention and our word of peace, by the very voice of humanity and of reason, we raise again a cry for peace, and renew a pressing appeal to those in whose hands lie the destinies of nations. But in order no longer to confine ourselves to general terms, such as were counselled by circumstances in the past, we desire now to come down to more concrete and practical proposals, and to invite the Governments of the belligerent peoples to agree upon the following points, which seem as though they ought to be the bases of a just and lasting peace, leaving to their charge the completion and the more precise definition of those points.

First, the fundamental point should be that the moral force of right should replace the material force of arms; hence a just agreement between all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments, according to rules and guarantees to be established, to the extent necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each State; then, in the place of armies, the establishment of arbitration with its exalted pacifying function, on lines to be concerted and with sanctions to be settled against any State that should refuse either to submit international questions to arbitration or to accept its awards.

The supremacy of right once established, let every obstacle be removed from the channels of communication between peoples, by ensuring, under rules likewise to be laid down, the true freedom and common enjoyment of the seas. This would, on the one hand, remove manifold causes of conflict, and would open, on the other, fresh sources of prosperity and progress to all.

As to the reparation of damage and to the costs of war, we see no way to solve question save by laying down as a general principle, complete and reciprocal condonation, which would, moreover, be justified by the immense benefits that would accrue from disarmament; all the more, since the continuation of such carnage solely for economic reasons would be incomprehensible. If, in certain cases, there exist, nevertheless, special reasons, let them be weighed with justice and equity.

But these pacific agreements, with the immense advantages they entail, are impossible without the reciprocal restitution of territories now occupied. Consequently on the part of Germany there must be the complete evacuation of Belgium, with a guarantee of her full political, military, and economic independence towards all Powers whatsoever; likewise the evacuation of French territory. On the part of the other belligerent parties, there must be a similar restitution of the German colonies.

As regards territorial questions like those at issue between Italy and Austria, and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a lasting peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict will examine them in a conciliatory spirit, taking account, in the measure of what is just and possible, as we have before said, of the aspirations of the peoples and, as occasion may offer, co-ordinating particular interests with the general weal of the great human society.

The same spirit of equity and justice must reign in the study of the other territorial and political questions, notably those relating to Armenia, the Balkan States, and to the territories forming part of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, to which in particular, its noble historical traditions and the sufferings endured, especially during the present war, ought justly to assure the sympathies of nations.

Such are the principal bases upon which we believe the future reorganization of peoples should be founded. They are such as to render impossible a return of similar conflicts, and to prepare the solution of the economic question, so important for the future and the material welfare of all the belligerent States. Therefore, in laying them before you, who guide at this tragic hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are inspired by a sweet hope—the hope of seeing them accepted and thus of seeing ended at the earliest moment the terrible struggle that appears increasingly a useless massacre. Every one recognizes, moreover, that, on the one side and on the other, the honour of arms is safe. Lend, therefore, your ear to our prayer, accept the paternal invitation that we address to you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Think of your very heavy responsibility before God and men; upon your resolves depend the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of youths, in a word, the happiness of the peoples to whom it is your absolute duty to assure these boons. May the Lord inspire in you decisions in accord with His most holy will. May Heaven grant that, in deserving the plaudits of your contemporaries, you will gain also for yourselves the name of peacemakers among future generations.

As for us, closely united in prayer and penitence with all faithful souls who sigh for peace, we pray that the Divine Spirit grant you light and counsel.

From the Vatican, August 1, 1917.

BENEDICTUS XVI.

INDIAN MILITARY POLICY.

VARIOUS VIEWS FROM THE AUGUST MONTHLIES.

Two articles on Indian military policy are to be found in the August number of the "Nineteenth Century and After." Major-General F. C. Beatson challenges the Report of the Mesopotamia Enquiry Commission, in so far as it pronounces the system of undivided control to be at fault. He believes that the scheme of Indian Army organisation introduced by Lord Kitchener was perfectly sound, and holds that the great Indian effort at the beginning of the war would not have been possible without it. While pleading for careful consideration before the former system of dual control is restored, he places responsibility to a great extent upon financial administration Mr. Everard Cotes, on the other hand, maintains that the Indian Finance Department has been isolated from the Executive Department and pushed into a position of antagonism. In his view, the financial adviser of the military department and the whole of the existing military accounts department should be transferred to the control of the Indian Army Council.

Mesopotamia supplies the material also for two articles in the "National Review." Mr. L. J. Maxse discusses the Report in his customary full-blooded fashion. He is so obsessed by his hatred of Downing Street that he has next to nothing to say about the shortcomings of Indian officials or the defects in the machinery of Indian government. The villians of the piece are at Downing Street, as far as he is concerned. His Majesty's Ministers, or rather late Ministers, are wholly to blame. They have "proclaimed their own guilt," and "the trial of responsible statesmen for their high crimes and misdemeanours is the most urgent public interest." Much the same conclusion is reached by "Asiaticus," although from another direction: he, too, would make the home authorities "ultimately responsible for the military shortcomings of India."

If we turn to the "English Review," we shall discover that Mr. Austin Harrison has also unburdened himself upon the matter. "Mesopotamia," he writes, with more appreciation of realities, "is only the logical result of an utterly inefficient and irresponsible system which still obtains." More "Mesopotamias" than one are likely to be been, so long as "we have a bureaucratic autocracy which cannot be made responsible individually or collectively either to Parliament or people."

There is also an article on the breakdown in Mesopotamia in the "Fortnightly Review." It is contributed by Mr. G. M. Chesney, a former editor of the Allahabad "Pioneer."

Mr. A. E. Duchesne, in the "Empire Review," adopts the orthodox Tory view with regard to military expenditure in India. Lord Morley, "having been brought up on the pure milk of the Benthamite word," pictured India to himself as a fertile field for social experiment, and abolished the opium revenue whilst at the same time urging on administrative changes which could only mean additional charges on revenue. Military matters were therefore neglected and starved. Lord Hardinge was, of course, another weakling who "fostered the parsimonious plans of Sir William Meyer," and Sir Beauchamp Duff was "equally subservient to his political masters." By way, apparently, of enhancing the prestige of the ruling race, which is a fetish with men of Mr. Duchesne's stamp, it is urged that the findings of the court-martial on the military officers whose reputations are assailed by the report should be translated into all the Indian vernaculars, published in all the Indian papers, and distributed broadcast throughout the land. This, it is declared, "is the least we owe to India's loyal devotion."—"India."

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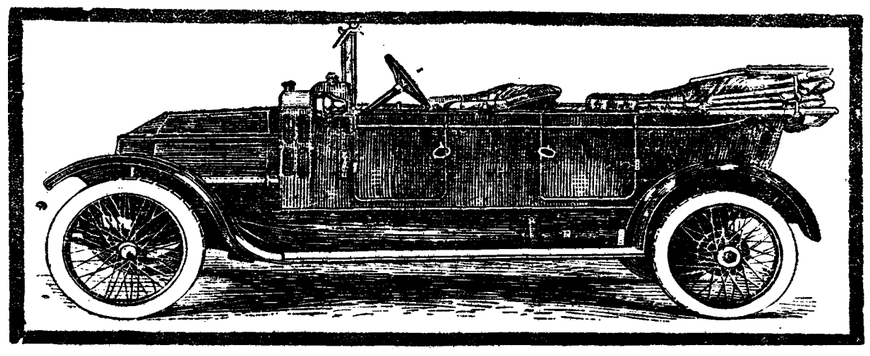

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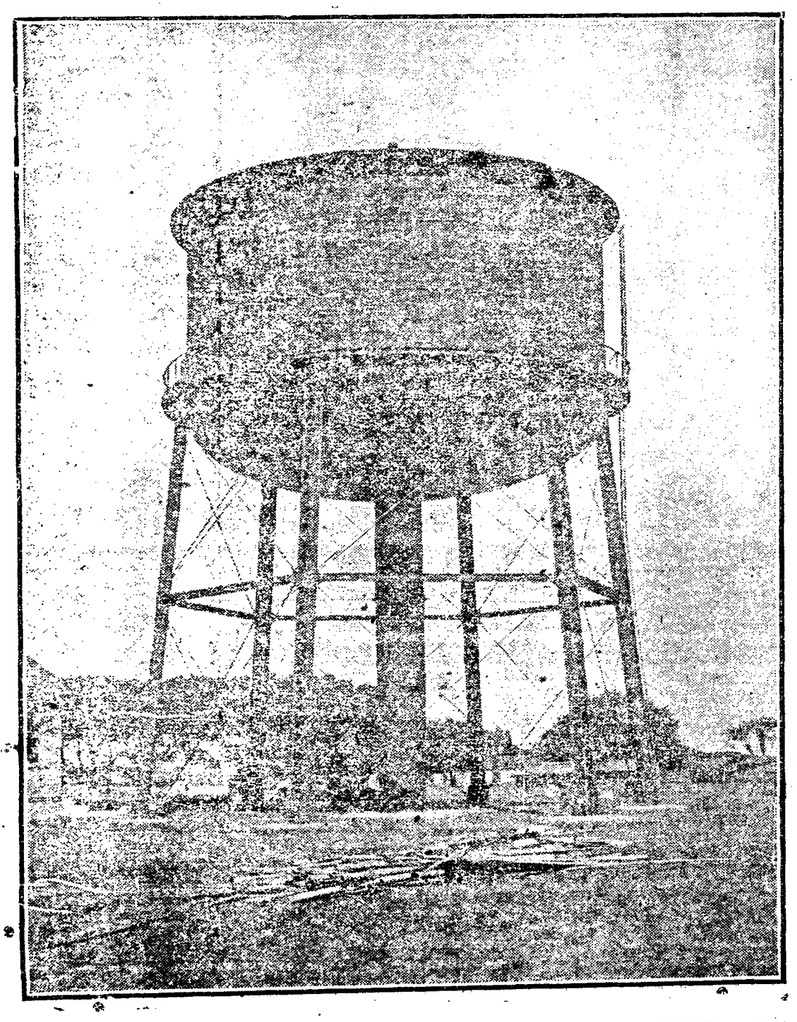

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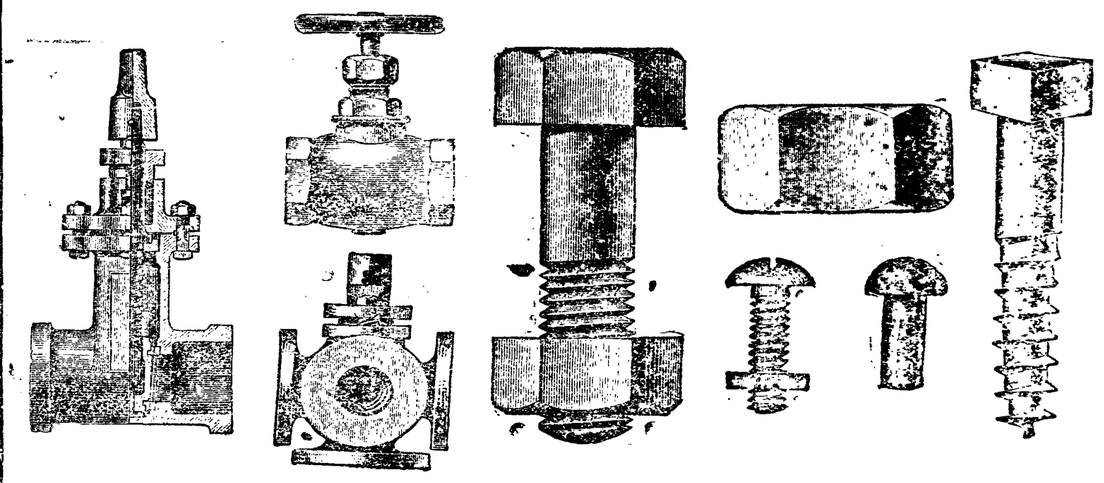

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